No. 13502

Gest Oriental Library
& Asian Collections

OCT 12 1973

Gest

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 203 1973

RECEIVED
RIALS DIVISION

Korea Today

No. 203

1973

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country
KIM IL SUNG 2

(Speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome the Party and Government Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic June 23, 1973)

A Landmark in National Reunification and Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Revolutionary Struggle 7

Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle— A Glorious Revolutionary War Guided by *Juche* Idea . . . . . Chi Bong Do . . 10

Historic Wangjae-san Conference Which Showed the Path to National Liberation . . . . . Pak In Gon . . 14

Great Vitality of Basic Line of Socialist Economic Construction . . . . . Chang Hun Il . . 17

DPRK Admitted to Inter-Parliamentary Union 19

New Constitution of DPRK Is Revolutionary and Popular Socialist Constitution Based on Great *Juche* Idea . . Han Dok . . 20

Independent Power Industry . . . . . So Gum Ju . . 23

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Fights on Staunchly under the Banner of Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle
Cho Ho Rim . . 26

Agricultural Chemical Producers . . . . . Kim Ho . . 28

Political Collaboration—A Reasonable Way to Improvement of North-South Relations and National Reunification
Han Wun Pil . . 30

UN Should Take Cap of "UN Forces" off Heads of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops and Withdraw Them from South Korea Immediately . . . . . Pak Song Sik . . 33

"Stage-by-stage Reunification" — "Permanent Split" and Inversion of "Reunification by Prevailing over Communism"
Han Yun Sok . . 36

Shameful, Criminal Expedition . . . . Pak Song Gon . . 38

Salute the Tenth Anniversary of Victorious August Revolution of the Congo [redacted] . . . . . Son Su Min . . 40

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Part of the building-materials hall in the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

LET US PREVENT A NATIONAL SPLIT AND REUNIFY THE COUNTRY

KIM IL SUNG

(Speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome the Party and Government Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic June 23, 1973)

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,
Esteemed Comrade Lubomir Strougal,
Esteemed guests from Czechoslovakia,
Dear comrades and friends,

The people of all strata in Pyongyang city have gathered here today, overjoyed to meet you goodwill envoys from the brotherly country of Czechoslovakia.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to reiterate my warm welcome to the Party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Allow me also to convey, through you, the Korean people's warm greetings of fraternal friendship to the Czechoslovak people.

We highly appreciate the visit to our country by a Party and government delegation of the highest level from Czechoslovakia as an expression of the deep friendship cherished by the Czechoslovak people for our people, as a manifestation of firm solidarity with their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Your current visit to our country marks a milestone in deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and uplifting their relations of friendship and cooperation to a new stage.

Our meeting with you has acquainted us better with the course of arduous yet brilliant struggle traversed by the Czechoslovak people, their achievements in the building of socialism and the prospect of the struggle of your Party and people.

As a people living in the heart of the European continent historically plagued with conflicts between nations, the Czechoslovak people waged long-drawn dynamic battles against foreign invaders and for national independence and social emancipation. In the hard days when the Hitlerite fascists were occupying the country, the Communists and patriotic people of Czechoslovakia carried out a gallant anti-fascist struggle for liberation with arms in their hands.

Even after fascist Germany was routed and the country liberated, the Czechoslovak people carried on complicated struggles. The Czechoslovak people, who took the road towards socialism following the February Victory in 1948, have turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry in a short span of time by displaying patriotic devotion and creative activity and safeguarded their gains of revolution, shattering the repeated subversive and sabotaging manoeuvrings of the class enemies.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak the Czechoslovak people are now making great strides in their endeavour to bring about fresh progress in the national economy, raise the people's living standard and overfulfil the Fifth Five-Year Plan, in accordance with the programme of the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to consolidate and develop the socialist society on a fuller scale.

Czechoslovakia is daily expanding the sphere of its activity in the field of international relations, too.

Our people heartily rejoice over all the successes made by the brotherly Czechoslovak people in the building of a new society and sincerely wish them ever greater victory in their future struggle.

Our people also express solidarity with the Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia in their efforts against the imperialists' war policy and for peace and security in Europe.

Through their own experiences our people know well that the road to socialism is by no means a smooth one.

After liberation our people embarked on the building of a new society under the difficult situation in which our country was divided into two parts because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea. Under our Party's leadership, our people, frustrating the uninterrupted manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs for aggression and war, have turned, in a short span of time, their once-backward country into an advanced socialist state by successfully carrying out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and building an independent national economy.

Upholding the grand programme mapped out by the Fifth Congress of the Party, our people are now bringing about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction to fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, while accelerating the revolutionization and the working-classization of the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Korea and Czechoslovakia embarked on the building of socialism under different conditions after the Second World War, but the common experience accumulated by the two countries vividly demonstrates that the only way to bring the working people genuine freedom and independence, happiness and prosperity is to take the road to socialism.

The Korean and Czechoslovak peoples have long maintained the firm ties of friendship and closely cooperated for the common goal of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. This friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism displayed greater vitality whenever the two peoples faced difficulties and trials in the way of their advance.

The Czechoslovak people rendered great assistance, both material and moral, to our people during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the period of postwar rehabilitation and construction. We always remember this.

The Czechoslovak people are still giving active support and assistance to our people's struggle to build socialism and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Some time ago the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in its reply to the letter addressed by our Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries, positively appreciated our policy of peaceful reunification and gave assurance that it would continue to render active support and assistance to our people's just cause.

I avail myself of this opportunity today to express my profound thanks again to Comrade Gustav Husak and the Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia for their brotherly support and assistance to our people.

As is shown by the current visit of the Party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia to this country, the relations between our two countries keep developing favourably and their internationalist solidarity is growing in strength.

The strengthening of unity among socialist countries contributes to increasing the might of socialism as a whole and shows that the position of world socialism is solid.

Our people will, in the future, too, carry out the revolution and construction in our country well and thereby more faithfully discharge their national and international duties.

Comrades and friends,

Today the international situation is developing in favour of socialism and the revolutionary forces and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces.

In the face of the growing forces of socialism and the national-liberation, working-class and democratic movements, imperialism is on the decline and is finding itself in a more difficult situation with each passing day. In an attempt to find a way out, the imperialists are resorting to craftier double-dealing tactics.

The United States is carrying on aggressive and interventionist activities in many parts of the world under the signboard of "peace" and trying to maintain its colonial domination by suppressing small nations by force while improving its relations with big ones.

This is fully proved by the U.S. manoeuvrings of aggression and intervention against Korea, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, a number of Arab countries, Cuba and many other nations of the world.

The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia.

Adopting the double-faced tactics under the "Nixon doctrine," the United States is not willing to desist from its manoeuvrings to instigate south Korea's bellicose elements to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas, even after the north-south joint statement was made public and the dialogue started between the two parts of Korea.

In step with these U.S. machinations, the south Korean authorities are also employing double-dealing tactics. They are scheming to perpetuate the division of the nation and exerting all efforts to reinforce their military strength, putting up the signboard of "peaceful reunification" on the one hand and, on the other, openly clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue."

Because of all this the dialogue between the north and south of Korea is not making progress the way it should and a big stumbling block still lies in the way to reunification, despite the consistent, sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. Consequently the bright prospect for national reunification which was opened before our nation when the historic north-south joint statement was publish-

ed a year ago is being blighted.

Out of our earnest desire to get over the difficult situation created today and materialize the people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful national reunification as soon as possible, we hereby reaffirm before the world the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification:

1. To improve the present relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south.

To remove military confrontation and alleviate tension between the north and south is a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance at present in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and south, creating the atmosphere for great national unity, ameliorating the relations between the north and south and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country.

The military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces itself constitutes not only a major factor that menaces peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust.

Only when this fundamental question is solved can tension and mistrust between the north and south be removed, the climate of trust be created and all problems be settled successfully on the basis of mutual trust. It is unnatural to advocate the peaceful reunification and hold a dialogue, with a dagger in one's bosom. Unless the dagger is taken out and laid down, it is impossible to create an atmosphere of mutual trust or find satisfactory solutions to any problems, big and small, related to the country's reunification, including that of achieving the collaboration and interchange between the north and south.

Therefore, as the first step for the peaceful reunification of the country, we have more than once advanced to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal: To cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities want to put off the solution of this urgent problem and gradually solve matters of secondary importance through different stages. Actually this is intended not to increase mutual trust and promote great national unity, but to maintain and freeze the territorial division, keeping the painful wound of national partition unhealed.

If they truly desire the peaceful reunification and seek the practical solution of the reunification question, the south Korean authorities must renounce this position and take the course of removing military confrontation.

2. To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

The many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south are of tremendous importance in rejoining the severed ties of the nation and providing preconditions for reunification. Only when such collaboration and interchange are actualized, will it be possible to consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between the north and south.

The south Korean authorities propose in words that both sides "completely open" their societies to each other, but in actual fact they are afraid of tearing down any of the barriers between the north and south and dead set against the interchange and collaboration between the two parts of the country.

The south Korean authorities are not collaborating with the fellow countrymen now; in collusion with outside forces, they are bringing in foreign monopoly capital without limit to reduce the south Korean economy completely to a dependent economy. They are even spoiling our beautiful land by introducing the pollutional industries which are rejected as "rubbish" in foreign countries.

We again emphasize that if the south Korean authorities have a spark of national conscience, they should strive to develop the economy in the interests of our nation through the joint exploitation of our country's natural resources and bring about national collaboration in all spheres.

3. In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.

We consider that the dialogue between the north and south for national reunification should not be confined to the authorities of the north and south but be held on a nationwide scale.

To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress.

4. What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

It goes without saying that there may be various ways to materialize the complete reunification of the country.

Under the prevailing conditions we think that the most reasonable way for the reunification is to convene the Great National Congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis, institute the north-south Confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world. This will be a good name for the state acceptable both to the north and south.

The founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will open up a decisive phase in preventing a national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and south and in hastening the complete reunification.

5. We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity.

Of course we are developing state relations with all countries friendly to our Republic on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; but we resolutely oppose all machinations designed to make use of this to manufacture two Koreas.

We hold that the north and south should not enter the UN separately, and consider that if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up.

But apart from the question of admission to the UN, if the Korean question is placed on its agenda for discussion, the representative of our Republic should be entitled to take part in it and speak as the party concerned.

Our people are a single people who have lived with the same culture and the same language through many centuries, and they can never live separated in two parts.

Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people.

We expect the south Korean authorities to approach with sincerity this new fair proposal of ours for reunification.

At the same time we strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast-changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country.

If the United States thinks that it can swallow up small nations one by one, while improving its relations only with big powers or maintain its colonial domination by propping up its minions forsaken by the people under the signboard of "anti-communism," it is gravely mistaken. Such policy of the United States will rather arouse resistance and hatred of the majority of the world's people and hasten its ruin.

We think that now the UN should deal a blow to the United States' manoeuvre to justify the occupation of south Korea by its troops under the pretext of the UN "resolution."

The UN must take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. troops in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and thus remove all obstacles it has laid to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, in keeping with the trend of the present times towards independence and peace. This is demanded by the general situation of the world.

It is none other than the Japanese militarists who are still working desperately in the international arena as the most active followers of the U.S. imperialists in their bankrupt machination to meddle in our internal affairs. We again warn the Japanese militarists that they must also look squarely into the reality, give up their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and desist from their crafty manoeuvres to seize an opportunity to actualize their wild desire for invading south Korea again.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people's righteous struggle to reject foreign interference and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and encouragement of the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving people of the world.

Our Party and people always regard it as an important factor for the victory of our revolution to cement their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while firmly building up their own revolutionary forces.

In the future, too, we will fight staunchly for the triumph of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and in unity with all the peace-loving people of the world, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people strongly support the Vietnamese people in the new phase of their struggle to ensure the strict observance of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, build socialism in the north, defend peace, independence and sovereignty in the south and reunify their country peacefully.

We also express firm solidarity with the Laotian people in their struggle to safeguard peace in Laos and achieve national harmony and the reunification of their country.

Today the United States is expanding its war of aggression in Cambodia, pouring down large quantities of bombs every hour and every day, but it is only destroying its prestige and dignity with its own bombs and revealing its savagery more clearly. We sternly condemn the United States for its war of aggression against Cambodia and express full support to the patriotic Cambodian people's just struggle for the complete liberation of their country.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of all Asian peoples against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-backed aggressors of Israel.

Our people actively support the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, liberation and consolidated national independence and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin-American peoples against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and for defending the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries against the exploitation and oppression by capital and for democratic rights and socialism.

The people in Europe have waged a protracted struggle to remove the root cause of war and guarantee durable peace and security in this continent which was the breeding ground of the two world wars.

We express full support to the endeavours of the European socialist countries and the peoples of other countries in Europe for peace and security in this part of the world.

We will, in the future, too, continue to do all we can to promote the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples in the struggle to attain our common goals and ideals.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Czechoslovak people!

Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live the banner of ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

A Landmark in National Reunification and Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Revolutionary Struggle

Today the Korean people greet the second anniversary of the publication of the speech **"The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory"** made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 6, 1971.

The victorious advance of the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle demonstrates vividly the correctness and vitality of his revolutionary thought in the historic speech and the scientific lines set out by him in it.

(1)

In his speech the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a full analysis of the world situation and the Asian revolutionary situation and gave a clear-cut scientific appraisal of the new international events which focussed the interest of the world at the time. He also clarified the firm stand of the Workers' Party of Korea for resolutely meeting the counterrevolutionary strategy of the U.S.-led imperialists and strengthening and developing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world.

It was urgently required to make a scientific analysis and assessment of a new situation created in the revolutionary development in connection with Nixon's visit to China in 1971. The world public were diverse in their opinions on Nixon's tour to China and the imperialists were intensifying intriguing propaganda offensive.

In his historic August 6 speech of 1971 Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the last analysis, Nixon is going to turn up in Peking with a white flag just as the U.S. imperialist aggressors who suffered a defeat in the Korean war in the past came out to Panmunjom with a white flag.

....

Nixon's visit to China is not a march of a victor but a trip of the defeated, and it fully reflects the declining fate of U.S. imperialism."

Nixon's visit to China was a direct product of the serious crisis, internal and external, of the U.S. imperialists.

At the time U.S. imperialism was in a more serious crisis at home and abroad. In the United States the anti-war, anti-government movements were gaining momentum on a mass scale; economic stagnation and inflation continued and social unrest increased; the contradictions within the ruling circles and the antagonism between the U.S. imperialists and other imperialist powers were aggravated.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy which is the key of their world strategy was faced with total bankruptcy by the decisive counterattack on the part of the united peoples in this region. They had tried desperately to blockade and strangle the socialist China for more than 20 years, but in vain.

The speech analyzed these essential aspects of the situation and proved that Nixon's visit to China meant the total bankruptcy of the hostile policy of U.S. imperialism towards China and the collapse of its Asian strategy and that it was a victory of the Chinese people as well as the world revolutionary people.

As the nature of Nixon's visit to China was revealed to full light before the world the scheming propaganda offensive of U.S. imperialism was frustrated and the peoples were able to have a correct understanding of the true state of the obtaining situation. Not only this. The temporary confusion created in the new phase of the developments was overcome and the revolutionary movement was made to advance dynamically towards a fresh upsurge.

The speech gave elucidation of our Party's stand to turn the obtaining situation more in favour of the revolution and lead the world anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a fresh victory. Our Party's stand that all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces should unite closely and make an attack on the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists going downhill on all sides, is a positive one which makes it possible to put the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, more on the defensive and in a worse position and accelerate their final destruction. This is also an active one which renders it possible to smash successfully both the U.S. imperialists' outrageous and barbarous armed invasion and their cunning and in-

sidious "peace strategy."

In his speech the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, presented the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front of the revolutionary peoples of Asia as an important strategic demand for expanding and developing the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world people at present.

Today, Asia has become a region where the revolutionary storm is most fierce, and the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to attain their aggressive aim by using the revived Japanese militarists and "making Asians fight Asians" in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine." The united common struggle of the Asian people, therefore, is the most powerful means which makes it possible to frustrate the scheme of U.S. imperialism and the reinvasion designs of Japanese militarism.

The development of today's Asian situation—strengthening and development of the militant solidarity and common struggle of the peoples of Korea and China and other revolutionary peoples of Asia against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the victory attained by the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos in their anti-U.S. struggle and the victorious advance of the Cambodian people—vividly demonstrates the attraction of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front of the revolutionary peoples of Asia.

The August 6 speech made by the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, served as a revolutionary banner powerfully inspiring and encouraging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to fresh upsurge under the present situation; it was a solemn declaration of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of the cause of freedom, independence and progress.

(2)

In his speech, the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a scientific analysis of the trend of the internal and external situation of our country, and set forth a clear-cut line of epochal significance for strengthening the patriotic forces of the country to the maximum to cope with the prevailing situation and bringing about a great turn in the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

At the time the internal and external situation of our country was complex.

In order to extricate themselves from their serious political and economic crisis, the U.S. imperialists sought to resort to the aggressive method of making Koreans fight Koreans in Korea according to their reactionary strategy of the "Nixon doctrine" and to perpetuate Korea's division.

Faced with serious political and economic crisis, the Japanese militarists were stepping up their machinations to reinvade south Korea, availing themselves of the "Nixon doctrine."

Such manoeuvrings of the U.S.-Japanese imperialists, however, were indication of their extreme vulnerability, and the general situation in Korea was developing in favour of the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In the northern half of the Republic socialist construction was successfully going on. This greatly encouraged the south Korean people: their sentiments for the independent, peaceful national reunification were mounting high as never before. The international support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification were increasing greatly.

Alarmed by the situation turning more and more in favour of the revolution, the south Korean rulers were compelled to speak of "peaceful reunification" but in word, clinging on to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and stepping up the suppression of people.

In the prevailing internal and external circumstances, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, saw through the essence of complex developments, and put forward, in his speech, a new epoch-making national-salvation proposal for national reunification.

He reclarified the policy of achieving the country's reunification independently and peacefully without interference of the outside forces. In particular, he stated in his speech that we were ready to have contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations or individual personages in south Korea at any time. This represented a new active proposal to open the doors to north-south negotiations.

This national-salvation proposal for national reunification advanced in his speech was an active one built on the basic principles of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, consistently maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic; it was an offer which took into full account its feasibility—the fact that the internal forces for the country's reunification had strengthened.

It was based on the fundamental principle of the great *Juche* idea that people are responsible for their own destiny and they can shape it for themselves.

Extensive north-south negotiations will make it possible to successfully put into practice the independent principle of the country's reunification.

In his historic August 6, 1971 speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the south Korean rulers truly want the peaceful reunification of the country, they, to begin with, must not earnestly beg for the permanent stationing of the U.S. troops but make them withdraw from south Korea, stop bringing into south Korea the Japanese militarists in collusion with them, discontinue the suppression of the political parties and social organizations and democratic personages of south Korea calling for the peaceful reunification, enable them to come out for north-south negotiations for the reunification of the country, and proceed from the stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Koreans themselves."

The country's reunification question is a question of driving out the foreign imperialist aggressors and regaining national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale; it is an internal affair of the nation which the Korean people should settle by themselves.

Only by adhering to the independent principle of working out one's own destiny for oneself, is it possible to successfully achieve the reunification by our nation's own forces without foreign interference and realize it in accord with the interest and demand of the Korean nation, and not by a method of war but by a peaceful means. In particular, the Korean nation is a resourceful and civilized nation fully capable of settling its own problem for itself.

Historical experience and reality confirm that it is impossible to solve the internal affairs of a nation by relying on the outside forces.

Extensive north-south negotiations put forth in the speech conform with the national character of the reunification question.

Any political grouping or privileged circle should not be allowed to obstruct the solution of the reunification question for its own interests at the expense of the national interests; the country must be reunified on a democratic principle according to the general will of the united nation. The extensive north-south negotiations will offer all the political forces and individual personages concerned about the independent, peaceful reunification of the country a chance to sit at a conference table earnestly to discuss the national reunification question, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system. The negotiations will make clear their views and positions and banish cold feelings among them. This will bring the north and south into closer relationship and lead to working out a solution of the reunification question by the Koreans themselves.

The extensive north-south negotiations advanced in the speech will make it possible to reunify the country peacefully.

The negotiations will render it possible to ease the tension between the north and south and to take common measures for independently reunifying the country on the united strength of the whole nation, free from foreign interference; they will help to create a favourable situation for the peaceful reunification at an early date and finally bring about it. Then, the U.S. imperialists' crafty scheme to make Koreans fight Koreans will successfully be smashed, peace be secured in Korea and her reunification be achieved peacefully.

That was why the entire Korean people of all strata, all political parties and groupings warmly supported the new national-salvation proposal and world public opinion unanimously sympathized with it as soon as it was made.

After the speech, the situation has rapidly developed in favour of the independent reunification of the country.

Its first fruition was that the south Korean authorities, who had stubbornly rejected all contacts with the north, came out for the Red Cross talks with the north.

The great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the trend of the situation developing in favour of the national reunification after his August 6 speech of 1971, took wise measures time and again to open up a more favourable phase in peaceful reunification, giving a more concrete form to the north-south negotiation proposal in many talks with foreign correspondents and speeches.

He demonstrated with a perfect logic the unjustness and reactionary nature of the south Korean rulers' "policy" of relying on foreign forces and "reunification by prevailing over communism"; he exposed to the full the falseness of the clamorous "threat of invasion of the south from the north." He also advanced the thought of defending the national dignity by jointly fighting against the U.S. imperialists and other foreign aggressive forces, united under the banner of independent, peaceful reunification; he put forward time and again concrete national-salvation proposals for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations.

As a result, the north-south high-level talks were held, and the north-south joint statement was published based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung. After that, the north and south, at the proposal of our side, reached a principled agreement on collaborating in the political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic fields and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed. Following this, our side put forward a proposal for eliminating the present military confrontation between the north and south to remove distrust and misunderstanding, deepen mutual understanding and trust create an atmosphere of national unity and advance the north-south dialogue. This was not all. Our side also proposed that the representatives of political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and south be invited to participate in the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to develop the present north-south dialogues into extensive ones or that a political consultative conference of representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and south be convened separately from the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The national-salvation proposals advanced by the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic August 6 speech and many other speeches and talks demonstrated to the whole world the Korean nation's wisdom and ability of solving its problem on its own responsibility and opened up the bright prospects of national reunification.

Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle— A Glorious Revolutionary War Guided by Juche Idea

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a glorious revolutionary struggle which occupies the most brilliant place in the long history of the Korean people and their revolutionary movement; it was a revolutionary war fought under the revolutionary banner of the immortal *Juche* idea for the first time in the human history of liberation struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essential characteristic of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930s which distinguished it from the struggles in the 1920s is that it was undertaken from a firm *Juche*-oriented stand."

Already in the early days of his revolutionary activities the leader was painfully aware of the fundamental weaknesses found in the national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country and firmly believed that their cardinal remedy was to go into the midst of the masses of the people and awaken them to make them the masters of the revolutionary struggle.

He created the great *Juche* idea that the masters of the revolutionary struggle are the masses of the people and its driving power is provided by them. This immortal idea saved from a serious crisis the Korean revolution tormented by trying ordeals and showed it the road to victory, and developed the national-liberation struggle of our people to a new and higher stage, an armed struggle guided by this idea.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle testified to the great truth of the *Juche* idea that the masters of revolution are the masses of the people and that the simple and ordinary working people, if only brought to revolutionary consciousness, can display a really great force, and carry out revolution for themselves, withstanding the most violent storms.

The struggle was organized and unfolded in the grimmest days when our people, deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists, were condemned to all manner of oppression and exploitation and to colonial slavery, when Japanese imperialism used fascist oppression to the utmost and the Korean people stood between life and death.

It fully met the demand of the *Juche* idea in its goal and mission, too.

It was a great revolutionary war aimed at recovering independence to our people from the exploiting classes and the Japanese imperialists and consolidating it, and further, making them lead an independent, creative life as the true masters of their country and society.

The chief object of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was, from the very beginning, to uphold the independence of our people.

For thousands of years our people had been subjected by the exploiting classes to unrestrained exploitation, oppression, sub-human treatment and humiliation, and their independence miserably trampled down.

Especially under Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people's independence was encroached upon double and treble and their conditions were miserable indeed.

It was an irresistible desire of our people to regain national sovereignty and human independence as early as possible and become the true masters of their country and society so as to receive treatment as a human being and live a free and happy life. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a bloody class battle and a national-liberation war to meet their age-old desire.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, in essence, was a fight to overpower the counterrevolutionary violence of Japanese imperialism with revolutionary violence and uphold the independence of our people; it was a sacred revolutionary war to emancipate them from national oppression and class exploitation and, further, pave a way for the construction of socialist-communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind.

For this very lofty mission, under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean Communists and the masses of the people waged the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle overcoming trying ordeals and difficulties of every description and finally won great victory.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary war which was guided by the immortal *Juche* idea and which embodied to the full the *Juche*-oriented line and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution. This war was not a mere armed struggle but the highest form of national-liberation war, through which all the political tasks confronting the Korean revolution were splendidly carried out.

By the time no elucidation had been given of all problems of principle on military activities in imperialists' colonies—strategy and tactics of revolutionary war, forms and methods of armed struggle, and principle and ways of building revolutionary armed forces, etc.—so that available was neither military manual book nor practical experience.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out creative solutions for all military questions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to suit the specific conditions of our country and the law-governed requirements of national-liberation war in colonies, whose main form is guerilla warfare.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If we are to organize and fight an armed struggle, we should raise a revolutionary army of our own strong enough to smash the enemy's counterrevolutionary armed forces. For a victory in the fight against the robber, Japanese imperialism, we should have a revolutionary armed force which can preserve and expand our forces for a protracted struggle and constantly destroy and weaken the enemy forces." ("On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," Korean ed., p. 7.)

Guerilla warfare by a standing revolutionary armed force is a most positive method which makes it possible to crush the counterrevolutionary armed force successfully in the national-liberation war in colonies and emerge victorious from the armed struggle.

In the early period of his revolutionary activities, the leader had brought up the core elements of the revolutionary ranks, accumulated experiences in military activities and laid the mass base of an armed struggle. On these full preparations he created the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a standing revolutionary armed force, in April, 1932.

The KPRA was a genuine army for the people composed of the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants; it was a revolutionary army equipped with the Marxist-Leninist ideology and fighting for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom of the people.

It constantly grew in number and further strengthened politically, ideologically and in military technique, in the fire of the armed struggle.

As guerilla warfare was the principal form of the armed struggle, it, besides the building of a standing revolutionary army, was important to set up and fortify the guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a thorough study of the then military and political situation, the circumstances of the armed struggle and the balance of forces between the enemy and our side, and put forth an original policy of establishing the guerilla bases from a firm *Juche*-oriented stand. And he formed such non-standing armed forces as the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Children's Vanguard and Young Volunteer Corps and led all the people in guerilla bases to arm themselves and fortify the bases.

He established the forms of the guerilla bases in conformity with the requirements of the strategic stages of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; he created bases consisting of the full guerilla bases and semi-guerilla bases in the first half of the 1930s; secret bases, a form of semi-guerilla base, in the second half of the 1930s; and secret temporary bases in the 1940s. In this way he excellently solved the problem of the forms of guerilla bases.

The guerilla bases served as the strategic centre of the Korean revolution, as the strategic base and rear base of guerilla warfare; they played a big role in giving confidence in victory to the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen and the entire people and carrying the Korean revolution to a new higher plane.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the law of guerilla warfare, created the *Juche*-motivated military strategy and tactics, and superb methods of guerilla warfare and skilfully applied them to lead the revolutionary war from victory to victory.

The leader also advanced the policy of extending the anti-Japanese armed struggle deep into the homeland and organizing an all-people resistance to combine it with the former, and energetically organized and led a struggle for its implementation. Thus, he steadily advanced the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his immortal *Juche* idea, solved completely all the political problems of the Korean revolution, as well as the military questions.

Already in the early days of his revolutionary activities the leader applied his genius and defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Later in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war he settled the problem of power splendidly and carried out a number of democratic reforms in the guerilla bases in line with the character of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The decisive guarantee of victory both in the revolutionary struggle and in constructive work is in building up the revolutionary forces, that is, fortifying the Party, the General Staff in the revolution, and rallying the broad masses around it." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 300.)

As the anti-Japanese armed struggle intensified, it closely combined with the preparations for founding a Party and with the anti-Japanese national united front movement, so that the main forces of the revolution were firmly built up, the broad masses of people interested in the revolution were rallied around them, and thus powerful political forces of the revolution were prepared.

Of special importance here was the policy of forming a Marxist-Leninist Party.

Thanks to the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-motivated policy of building a Korean Communist Party, in the practical revolutionary struggle the organizational backbones of the Party to be founded were firmly built up, factionalism and right and left opportunism overcome and the complete, unconditional unity of ideology, will and action of the communist ranks by the *Juche* idea was attained and their purity was secured. The firm mass base for the founding of the Party was also laid: the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and other broad toiling masses were closely united.

It was also of great significance to win over the broad masses of the people interested in the revolution and form a political force while building up the main forces of the revolution.

The leader set forth the line of the anti-Japanese national united front and, for its implementation, vigorously carried on political work among the masses of the people, and at the same time, sent men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and underground political workers into many parts of the homeland to rally the masses of the people in various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations. He created the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a standing anti-Japanese national united front body, in May, 1936.

The foundation of the Association with its own organizational system and forms was a great event in further strengthening the sole leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung which our people had thirsted for in the struggle against foreign imperialism, attaining the unity of the whole nation by his immortal *Juche* idea, and thus bringing about a great upsurge in the revolution throughout Korea.

For the victory in the national-liberation war in colonies, it is necessary to build up the internal revolutionary forces, and at the same time, strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of the anti-imperialist common front, formed a common front with the communists in the neighbouring country and all anti-imperialist forces, and thereby furnished a clear-cut theoretical and practical elucidation of the question on the formation of the international revolutionary forces.

The victory in the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was, indeed, the great triumph of Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-oriented line and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution; it was a brilliant fruition of his military thought and art of leadership.

The victorious, glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by the immortal *Juche* idea was a great revolutionary war which saved our people who, deprived of their country by the foreign imperialists, stood between life and death, and led to the accomplishment of the historic cause of national liberation and the creation of the brilliant revolutionary traditions our Party and people should value, inherit and develop for ever.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung established the brilliant revolutionary traditions whose main elements are the ideological system of *Juche*, precious revolutionary feats, rich store of experiences in struggle and the revolutionary work method and popular work style; these traditions are the deep, strong roots of our Party and the Korean revolution and the priceless asset of our Party which provides a great strength to develop the revolution.

Through their actual experiences the Korean people are well aware that to these traditions do they owe their Party and power, freedom and happiness and the bright morrow of their prospering homeland and their happier future.

That is why our Party and people value these brilliant traditions created by the leader as the invaluable treasure of the revolution, and deem it the decisive guarantee of the victorious Korean revolution and the most sacred duty of the Korean Communists and people to uphold, inherit and develop them.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle has ushered in a new historical era of national-liberation struggle in colonies waged under the banner of the Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche*; it has showed the original way which enables the peoples in colonies to achieve the cause of national liberation in reliance on their own revolutionary forces and encouraged and inspired powerfully the national-liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed peoples.

It was a great revolutionary war which developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The theories, strategies, tactics, and principles brilliantly elaborated and experiences gained by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the theory, strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as a new type of social revolution, the theory, strategy and tactics of the armed struggle, the highest form of national-liberation struggle, principles of and experiences in, building a revolutionary armed force — all these represent a brilliant example for the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the historical conditions and the requirements of laws of the revolutionary struggle in our times.

Chi Bong Do

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION ON INDUSTRIAL LINES

Production of vegetables has been industrialized in the DPRK.

Sprinkler irrigation has been introduced in all vegetable plots in Pyongyang, local towns and workers' settlements.

Vegetables are cultivated by continuous method, free from seasonal fluctuation. The people get fresh vegetables throughout the year.

Meanwhile, many hothouses were built in the suburbs of Pyongyang and other big towns and in the hot-spring areas. Besides, co-operative farms have hothouses to grow vegetables under glass.

The 6-*chongbo*-wide vegetable hothouse in the outskirts of Pyongyang, one of its vegetable supply centres, gathers in every year a good harvest.

The demand of the working people for various vegetables is fully met as a result of industrialization of vegetable growing.

Historic Wangjae-san Conference Which Showed the Path to National Liberation

On March 11, 1933, the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Onsong area of North Hamgyong Province in the northern border of our country, and called the historic Wangjae-san Conference. At the conference he set out a strategic and tactical line for bringing about a new upsurge in the whole Korean revolution centered around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's march into that area was a brilliant fruition of his long-elaborated great plan for the restoration of the fatherland; it was a great historic event which brought an epoch-making turn to the struggle to expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle and carry the Korean revolution as a whole to a fresh upswing.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the creator of the *Juche* idea, had matured a great strategic idea for the restoration of the fatherland over the whole period of his arduous early revolutionary activities after embarking on the road of revolution in his early age: the idea was that the Korean revolution could not be talked about apart from Korea and it could be carried to victory only by properly organizing and mobilizing the Korean people, the decisive factor in its victory.

Basing himself on that idea, he put forward the *Juche*-based revolutionary line and the strategic and tactical line of organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Conference (June, 1930) and the Mingyuekou Conference (December, 1931).

In the period of preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leader had sent armed groups of the Korean Revolutionary Army and many political workers into the homeland to lay a solid mass basis for the revolution for the purpose of extending the armed struggle into the homeland after the start of the armed struggle.

The march into the Onsong area in the homeland was made only one year after the leader founded the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army, built the full guerilla bases-liberated areas along the river Tuman-gang, and began to rapidly expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Hit hard, the Japanese imperialists tried desperately to stamp out the anti-Japanese armed struggle in its infancy.

They persisted in the political plots to destroy the revolutionary ranks from within, while hurling their huge armed forces in Manchuria and Korea into large-scale "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the guerilla bases-liberated areas.

Particularly, they turned the areas in the northern border along the river Tuman-gang into a forest of bayonets in order to halt the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and its impact on the Korean people.

As a result, the armed struggle met with harsh trials from its very beginning. The reckless schemes of factionalists and flunkeyists also offered difficulties in the way of the revolution.

At this time, the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, moved into the Onsong area in order to bring the whole Korean revolution to a new upsurge, overcoming all difficulties.

On March 11, 1933, Comrade Kim Il Sung led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army across the river Tuman-gang. After posting pickets, he held the historic Wangjae-san Conference on Mt. Wangjae-san.

Present at the conference were the political workers and heads of the underground revolutionary organizations at home, who had already gathered there to see the leader.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation at the time, the law-governed requirement of development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the vigorous struggle which the people in the homeland were waging under the guidance of the underground revolutionary organizations, and set forth the only correct strategic and tactical line to extend the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and further develop the Korean revolution as a whole under the banner of the *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the conference to this effect:

We must expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland, defying frantic manoeuvres of the enemy and the difficult situation.

This alone will make it possible to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and carry the historic cause of national liberation to completion.

This was a revolutionary line designed to give conviction of victory to the people in the homeland by dealing military blows to Japanese imperialism, the bulwark of colonial rule, organize and mobilize all people in a more powerful anti-Japanese struggle, take the initiative in crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors' reactionary offensives by hitting from behind the enemy in "punitive operations" against the full guerilla bases, and firmly defend the bases and the revolutionary forces.

The leader also put forward concrete policies for the execution of the strategic and tactical line.

He set forth a policy of establishing semi-guerilla bases in the northern border of our country along the river Tuman-gang to extend and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

We must establish semi-guerilla bases in the vast areas of the homeland adjacent to the guerilla bases already built in the zone along the river Tuman-gang.

The leader said that in view of the success and experience gained in the struggle to set up the full guerilla bases along the river Tuman-gang, semi-guerilla bases should be promptly built in the Onsong district and other northern border areas, since the class composition of the inhabitants in this part was good, many of them were awakened in a revolutionary way and the natural-geographical conditions were favourable because it is linked with the Hamgyong Range. And he taught that these semi-guerilla bases should assist the full guerilla bases, and they should serve as a military base and a supply base to expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland, and as a revolutionary base to develop the revolutionary movement all over the homeland. He also detailed concrete ways for building these bases.

This strategic and tactical policy was a *Juche*-motivated positive, wise one aimed at making a breach in the enemy's cordon and dynamically developing the whole Korean revolution centering around the armed struggle by building the strong bastion of the revolution in the northern border areas where the enemy's network of repressing setups was dense and his aggressive armed forces were massed.

At the conference, the leader set forth a policy of energetically carrying on preparations for the founding of a Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement in reliance on the semi-guerilla bases to be built in the homeland. He also advanced a policy of combining the armed struggle closely with the mass struggles, set before the members of the underground revolutionary organizations operating in the Onsong district the immediate struggle tasks of further intensifying scouting activities and conducting more actively the work of supporting the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the people in the full guerilla bases.

The strategic and tactical line set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, at the Wangjae-san Conference served as the only correct guiding line that made it possible to establish *Juche* more thoroughly in the Korean revolution, and thereby surmount the difficult situation and effect a new upsurge in the general Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it was the militant banner that clearly indicated the shorter way to national liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's advance into the Onsong area and the Wangjae-san Conference were of weighty historic significance in the deveiopment of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole.

The historic event marked an epochal turning point in establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolutionary movement more thoroughly.

The *Juche*-motivated strategic and tactical line put forward by the leader at the Wangjae-san

Conference was a beacon light of revolution which enabled the Korean Communists and people to vigorously push ahead with our revolution confronted with a passing obstacle, smashing to pieces the heinous manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad.

Particularly, the leader's march into the homeland infused the members of the underground revolutionary organizations and people, who had honour of seeing the great leader, the sun of the nation, with high pride of making revolution under the guidance of the great leader. It deepened their conviction of victory that they could defeat Japanese imperialism and restore their country under his wise guidance. It was a decisive turning point which led to the marked increase of the internal revolutionary forces.

His advance and the conference were of great historic import in powerfully promoting the further development of the whole Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Through struggle to implement the line of the conference, the semi-guerilla bases were firmly established in the Onsong area and other broad northern border areas along the river Tumangang. Relying on the bases, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced more frequently into the homeland and the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people mounted as never before. The Japanese imperialists said about this: "Recently... communizing movement in northern Korea... including the Onsong area on the opposite side of Liangshuichuantzu in Chientao has rapidly got active." ("A Study of the Recent State of the Communist Movement in Manchuria," 1935.)

After the great historic event, the preparations for founding a Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the homeland went ahead more briskly in close connection with the armed struggle. Left deviations were overcome in the formation of mass organizations and the organizations comprising broad segments of people, such as the Farmers' Mutual Aid Society, the Association of the Supporters of the Anti-Japanese Revolution and the Young Businessmen's Society, appeared over the vast northern border areas — Onsong, Hoeryong, Chongsong, Kyongwon, Kyonghung, Wunggi, Musan and Yuson. As a result, the mass basis of the anti-Japanese armed struggle grew stronger and the work of supporting the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the people in the full guerilla bases became more brisk.

How much the Japanese imperialists were alarmed by this is clearly seen from the following article published by the enemy:

"On September 28, 1932... a secret society called the Worker-Peasant Association came into being at Wolpa *dong*, Mipo sub-county, Onsong county, North Hamgyong Province, and it aimed at the independence and communization of Korea. (It changed its name to the Farmers' Mutual Aid Society on August 3, 1933.) The members of the society received Red proclamations issued by the People's Revolutionary Army through armymen dispatched to Korea... and distributed them. On the other hand, they made over 10 red silk banners bearing embroidered hammers and sickles between December 1934 and late February, 1935, and presented them to the People's Revolutionary Army on March 2, 1935. Thus, they had close contacts with the army...." ("Thought Bulletin" No. 6, 1936, Thought Section, Procurator Department, the Japanese Imperialists' High Court of Justice.)

According to the strategic and tactical line put forward at the conference, the mass struggles were energetically waged in combination with the armed struggle.

As the armed and mass struggles rose rapidly in the homeland after the conference and the semi-guerilla bases and the people in the homeland supported the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the KPRA was able to hold to the guerilla bases along the river Tuman-gang for 4-5 years, though surrounded by foes on all sides, and could make full preparations for a great upsurge in the whole Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the second half of the 1930s.

The implementation of the *Juche*-motivated strategic and tactical line adopted at the conference proved to be irretrievable serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were trying desperately to choke the rapidly-developing anti-Japanese armed struggle in its infancy, and accelerated the ruin of Japanese imperialism, the shock force of international fascism in Asia.

The banner of the *Juche* idea created by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle brightly lights up the path of the Korean revolution today.

Pak In Gon

GREAT VITALITY OF BASIC LINE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly:

"Over the whole period of socialist economic construction our Party has consistently adhered to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., pp. 13-4.)

This basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture is an original line based on Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea, an idea which calls for solving all problems of the revolution and construction for oneself in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country and mainly by one's own efforts.

It is an absolutely correct line built on a full calculation of the law-governed requirements and actual possibilities of economic development in our country; it is a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in correspondence with our specific conditions; it is a revolutionary and scientific line which renders it possible to carry out the tasks of socialist industrialization and independent national economic construction in the shortest possible time, fulfil simultaneously the tasks of establishing economic foundations and improving the people's living standards and powerfully accelerate socialist-communist construction.

Our Party has invariably followed and correctly implemented the line in the whole period of socialist economic construction, thereby making brilliant achievements.

That line lay at the basis of the Three-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the Five-Year Plan for building the foundation of industrialization and the Seven-Year Plan for completing industrialization; the current Six-Year Plan also fully meets the requirement of the line.

The line displayed its great vitality in socialist economic construction.

It has enabled us to attain a fairly high rate of economic development and thereby turn our country into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and an advanced agriculture in a very short historical period.

It is a correct line which makes it possible to maintain the balance between different branches of the national economy and attain a high rate of production growth.

Our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, gave full play to their patriotic devotion and creative enthusiasm and energetically advanced at the speed of Chollima, overcoming difficulties and obstacles, and thereby splendidly implemented our Party's basic line of economic construction. As a result, our national economy developed at an unprecedentedly rapid speed. Our industrial production grew at a high rate, a powerful independent modern industry came into being, our agriculture developed into an advanced one from a backward in a short time and modern cities and villages rose in this war-torn land. Industrial production made a great annual increase of 19.1 per cent, averaged over the entire period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970. Today our industry manufactures in 12 days what it turned out in the pre-liberation year 1944.

Thanks to the implementation of the basic line of economic construction, ours has become a powerful independent industry which is equipped with the latest techniques and provided with its own solid base of raw material, has a well-balanced structure, and meets the demands of the national economy as well as the people's needs for the entire range of industrial products.

Firm bases of heavy industry, above all, have been built.

In accord with the basic line of economic construction, priority has been given to the growth of heavy industry. As a result, our heavy industry, which had been based on manual techniques and turned out mainly raw materials and semi-finished goods, has grown into an indepen-

dent modern heavy industry equipped with the latest techniques and relying on domestic natural resources, and become a heavy industry with all its branches.

In particular, our machine-building industry has made a signal progress. Its output in 1967 was 100 times that in 1948. Its share in the value of total industrial output rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967. It is now in a position to produce different kinds of large and precision machines and the complete sets of equipment for modern factories, and to satisfy our home demands for almost all machines and equipment.

Our heavy industry, with its own powerful machine-building industry at the core, is a firm guarantee of the country's political and economic independence. In addition, as the solid material foundation for the accelerated development of our national economy, it plays a great role in developing our light industry and agriculture and in increasing our defence potential.

With the execution of the basic line of economic construction bases of modern light industry have been created.

In accord with the policy of concurrently developing large-scale nationally-controlled industries and medium- and small-scale local industries, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people established modern factories of centrally-run light industry and at the same time, set up many local-industry factories with local reserves and energetically pushed forward the technological reconstruction of local industry along with the development of heavy industry, so that modern light industry bases have been created in a short time which can meet our working people's needs for consumer goods ranging from draperies to articles of cultural use.

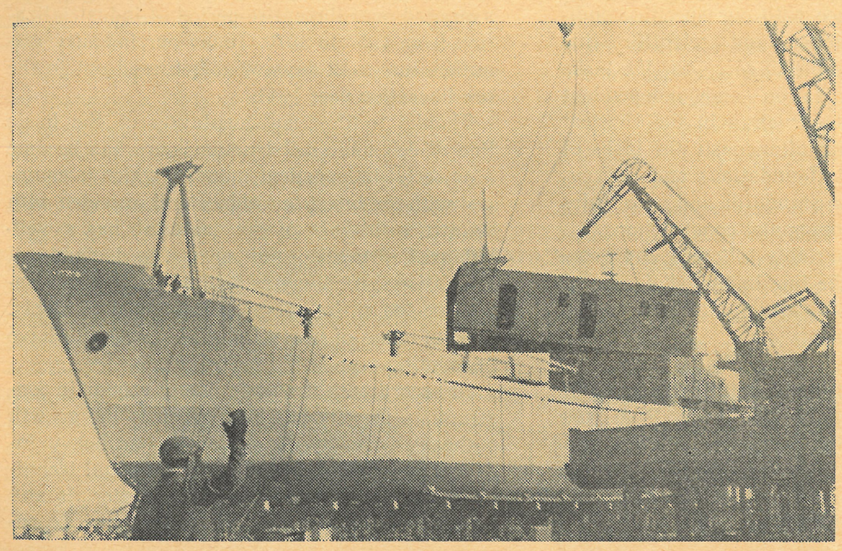
Today our country has all sectors of light industry production, including a textile industry with an annual capacity of more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabric, a food industry and industry for daily necessities.

Thanks to the implementation of the basic line of economic construction agriculture has made an impressive progress as well.

Along the path outlined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" we have vigorously pushed ahead with ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. Powerfully supported by heavy industry, we have carried on the technological reconstruction of the rural economy successfully.

In our country the irrigation of paddyfields has been completed, many non-paddyfields irrigated, and the drainage projects finished. As a result, a perfect irrigation system has been established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvests every year.

The task of electrification in the countryside has been admirably carried out; every *ri* in our country now has electricity and every farmhouse has electric lights. Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside today amounts to 1,000 million kwh, most of which is used in production.



Our shipbuilders construct a large number of big ships and different types of vessels

Farm machine stations have been set up in every city and county throughout the country and a large number of modern farm machines supplied to the countryside, with the result that the mechanization of agriculture has made a big headway.

Between 1961 and 1969 alone, the number of tractors in service of agriculture increased 3.3 times and trucks 6.4 times.

Large quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals have been supplied to the countryside and the level of chemicalization of agriculture has risen greatly. With the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, our peasants are gradually getting free from hard and backbreaking work.

Agricultural production has rapidly increased with the progress of the rural technical revolution. Grain output in 1967 was 2.7 times what it was just after liberation. Our food problem has now been completely solved and a firm basis laid which will allow us to develop all other branches of our rural economy — vegetable, fruit and poultry farming and animal husbandry.

The execution of the basic line of economic construction has led to the creation of an independent national economy and the laying of the firm material and technical foundations of socialism.

Our country is now meeting all the demands of its economic and defence construction as well as the people's needs for industrial products and agricultural produce.

The basic line has enabled us to strengthen the national economy and rapidly increase production so as to systematically improve the people's material and cultural standards and speedily develop education, culture and public health service. Today our working people are free from worry about food, clothing and housing; they enjoy a happy and hopeful life, receiving free education and free medical care.

With the building of the firm basis of an independent national economy with a powerful heavy industry, a modern light industry and an advanced agriculture, our country has become a mighty socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-defensive in national defence. Economically independent, our country formulates its lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its relations with foreign countries as a full-fledged independent state.

Our Party and people will, as ever, continue to follow the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and attain more brilliant victories and successes in socialist economic construction.

Chang Hun Il

DPRK Admitted to Inter-Parliamentary Union

AT THE 112TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION

The 112th Session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held recently in Abidjan, the capital city of Ivory Coast, according to a report from Abidjan.

The session discussed the question of our country's admission to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. On April 28 the majority of delegates voted for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, pushing aside the obstructing manoeuvres of the United States and some other countries.

The resolution calling for the DPRK's admission to the IPU introduced by Italy was passed by a vote of 57 to 28.

The south Korean "delegate" proposed a so-called "motion" in a desperate attempt to prevent our country from being admitted to the IPU. But it was flatly rejected by the majority of delegates.

Commenting on the results of the voting at the session, AFP said that south Korean "delegate" vainly attempted to prevent the admission of the DPRK. "Delegates voted for its admission," added AFP.

The recent session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union once again convincingly proved that the international position and prestige of the DPRK are rising and that an increasing number of countries are supporting us as the days go by.

New Constitution of DPRK Is Revolutionary and Popular Socialist Constitution Based on Great Juche Idea

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK, drawn personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, enjoys the enthusiastic support and welcome of the entire Korean people as well as the world people.

The establishment of the new Socialist Constitution marks a great, happy event in the life of our people and a historic, epochal event in the development of our revolution.

With the adoption of the Socialist Constitution our people came to firmly fix by law the great successes and achievements made in our socialist revolution and socialist construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea and have a solid legal guarantee for consolidating in a truly revolutionary way the principles of political, economic and cultural activities in our socialist society and dynamically accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

(1)

The Socialist Constitution gives a legal summarization of achievements in our socialist revolution and construction and defines the essential nature and superiority of the socialist system, reflecting the demand of the development of the socialist society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The new Socialist Constitution correctly reflects the achievements made in the socialist revolution and building of socialism in our country, defines the principles to govern the activities in the political, economic and cultural fields in socialist society and the basic rights and duties of the citizens, and stipulates the composition and functions of the State organs and the principles of their activities. It is to protect by law the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat established in the northern half of the Republic and to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class."

The new Constitution stipulates in an all-round way the character and duties of the State and the principles governing its activities in conformity with the development of the revolution.

It declares that our Republic is an independent socialist State and clarifies that its sovereignty rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and that the power of the Republic which has inherited the shining revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle takes the immortal *Juche* idea as the only guideline of its activities and has the basic revolutionary task to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, expel foreign forces on a nation-wide scale and achieve the independent reunification of the country as the executor of the lines and policies of our Party.

This indicates that our Republic which was built and is guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will advance for ever, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea and is a powerful weapon of revolution in the struggle to bring the *Juche* idea into full bloom in this land.

The new Constitution stipulates that the power of the Republic enforces the dictatorship of the proletariat, carries through the class and mass lines in its activities, gives priority to work with people in all matters, as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and holds fast to the Chollima movement, our Party's general line in socialist construction, thus powerfully pushing ahead with both the communist education and remoulding of the working people and economic construction.

The new Constitution stipulates the mission of the revolutionary armed forces of the Republic, the national defence policy of the Republic drawn on the principle of self-defence and its foreign policy based on the principles of complete equality and independence, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Further, it fixes legally the shining achievements in the building of an independent national economy in our country and gives a full clarification to the principles governing our socio-economic life.

It defines the socialist ownership of the means of production as the economic foundation of the Republic and clarifies the character of labour, the principles governing the working life and the socialist principle of distribution in our society. It sets it as the supreme principle governing the activity of the power of the Republic to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

The new Constitution legally fixes the genuine political freedom and rights and the happy life of our people. It stipulates that the maximum political rights and freedom are ensured for the entire people in order to make them participate directly in the State administration and politics of the country and freely conduct social and political activity and that the citizens' rights and duties are based on the collectivist principle.

Stipulated in the new Socialist Constitution are the composition and duties of the State organs and the principles of their activity to suit the actual conditions of the development of the revolution.

Our power organs are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals; they protect the interests of the working people and fight for the people's freedom and welfare. Under the new Socialist Constitution the People's Committees, the power organs, are separated from administrative bodies, and the former are to perform the function of exercising day-to-day supervision and control over the latter's activities, so that the functionaries of the administrative bodies are able to do away with bureaucracy in their work and serve the people better as their servants.

The new Constitution sets up the system of President, reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to be for ever under the unitary leadership of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, having him as the President of the Republic and stipulates that the Central People's Committee headed by the President is the supreme guiding organ of the State power.

Under the new Socialist Constitution we have the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly as its permanent body, the Administration Council as the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of power and the Ministries as an executive departmental body of the Administration Council.

The new system of the State organs and the principles of their activity, as clarified in the Socialist Constitution, are a powerful system of the State organs of the proletarian dictatorship and the principles of their activity, which make it possible to powerfully accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country by thoroughly ensuring the unitary guidance of the leader and giving full play to the inexhaustible creative ingenuity of the masses of the people who are rallied rock-firm around him.

(2)

The new Constitution is a truly revolutionary and superior socialist Constitution splendidly embodying the great *Juche* idea of the leader.

The *Juche* idea is the basic guiding idea running through the new Constitution.

All the systems laid down in it and all its provisions—the principles of political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society, the basic rights and duties of the citizens, the composition and duties of the State organs and the principles of their activity—are run through with the *Juche* idea and generalize the successes and experiences gained by translating the *Juche* idea into reality.

The characteristic feature of the Socialist Constitution lies, first of all, in the fact that it is a most popular Constitution for the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most popular Constitution for the benefit of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals."

The new Socialist Constitution declares:

"The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals."

Our State takes it as its most important mission to defend and protect the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who have been emancipated from exploitation and oppression once and for all.

The Socialist Constitution of the Republic reflects in an all-round and correct way the superiority of the socialist system of our country which the world people envy so much. Therefore, it is a most advanced and most popular socialist Constitution in the world.

Fully reflected in it is the demand of the *Juche* idea that the political rights and freedom of the masses of the people, the masters of the revolution and construction, should be guaranteed to the maximum so they may enhance their independence and creativeness in every way. It is associated with the paternal love and solicitude of the fatherly leader who is making all efforts to bring a happier and hope-filled life to our people.

All this bespeaks that our Socialist Constitution is a truly excellent Constitution and a democratic Constitution of the highest form for the workers, peasants and other working people.

Its essential characteristics and superiority lie in the fact that it is the most revolutionary Constitution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the mission and role of the Socialist Constitution and a deep-going penetration into the peculiarities and demand of the State in the period of transition, propounded an original theory that the Socialist Constitution should perform the educational and mobilizing function as well as the function of control, and taught that the Socialist Constitution should not refer mainly to the State structure but lay down all the principles governing activities in the political, economic and cultural fields in so-

cialist society.

Our Socialist Constitution brilliantly embodies this great theory and line of the leader.

Thus, the new Socialist Constitution serves as a sharp weapon of the proletarian dictatorship to defend the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and firmly safeguard the gains of the socialist revolution, as a powerful means of giving a strong impetus to the socialist economic construction and of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by intensifying the ideological and cultural revolutions and establishing the socialist mode of life.

This shows that the new Constitution of our country is an educational and mobilizing Constitution for consolidating the victory of socialism and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

It is one of the important, essential characteristics of our Constitution which is different from the constitutions which refer mainly to the State structure and power and rights; it is the originality and tremendous superiority of our Constitution.

The Socialist Constitution of our country is a truly revolutionary and advanced Constitution embodying the leader's *Juche*-based idea of State construction in a comprehensive way.

Especially the system of President which is defined in it is a genuinely revolutionary system of State political guidance. This makes it possible to thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the organization and activity of the State organs and in the overall work of revolution and construction. The newly defined State structure is a most revolutionary and original State structure for strengthening in every way the Party's leadership and democratic centralism and enhancing the function and role of the State organs as a weapon of the revolution and construction.

Indeed, the new Socialist Constitution authored in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a new type of Constitution embodying his immortal *Juche* idea. It is a most revolutionary Constitution fully reflecting the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's country and the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-support and self-defence; it is a most popular Constitution thoroughly protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people; it is a most patriotic Constitution reflecting the aspiration and desire of the entire Korean people to reject the outside forces and achieve the complete reunification and independence of the country on a democratic basis and reflecting the lofty spirit of loving the country and the nation, and it thoroughly protects the interests of all the overseas citizens. Our Constitution is a most internationalist Constitution in which the steadfast anti-imperialist stand and infinite fidelity to the international revolutionary cause of the working class are manifested.

Our Socialist Constitution is a model of new type of socialist Constitution which liquidates completely the old capitalist remnants in Constitution.

(3)

The Socialist Constitution of the Republic has a tremendous significance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"With the institution of the Socialist Constitution, the Government of the Republic will have a new weapon of the proletarian dictatorship and our people will be provided with a sure legal guarantee in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

With the enforcement of the new Socialist Constitution, a new change will be effected in the political, economic and cultural life of our people and the people will more deeply realize the correctness of the revolutionary lines put forward by the leader and forge ahead more dynamically along the road of victory of socialism and communism.

The adoption of the new Socialist Constitution and its enforcement will powerfully inspire the south Korean people in the struggle for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Socialist Constitution authored by the leader is a stern indictment exposing and denouncing the reactionary character and anti-popular character of the capitalist system; it is a beacon of revolution inspiring the struggle of the world revolutionary people for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The institution of the new Constitution is of tremendous significance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of law.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an undying contribution to the development of the theory of socialist law onto a higher stage by personally drafting the Socialist Constitution of our country.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea, saw that the new Constitution set all the principles governing the political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society, and thus solved correctly the question of the guiding idea to be adhered to in instituting and executing the Socialist Constitution and newly expounded the stand and principles to be maintained in it.

With the institution of the new Constitution based on the immortal *Juche* idea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we have come to have the *Juche*-based theory of law which has reached the highest stage in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of law and have the most typical Socialist Constitution for the working class.

Han Dok

INDEPENDENT POWER INDUSTRY

Our power industry has developed into a mighty modern industry.

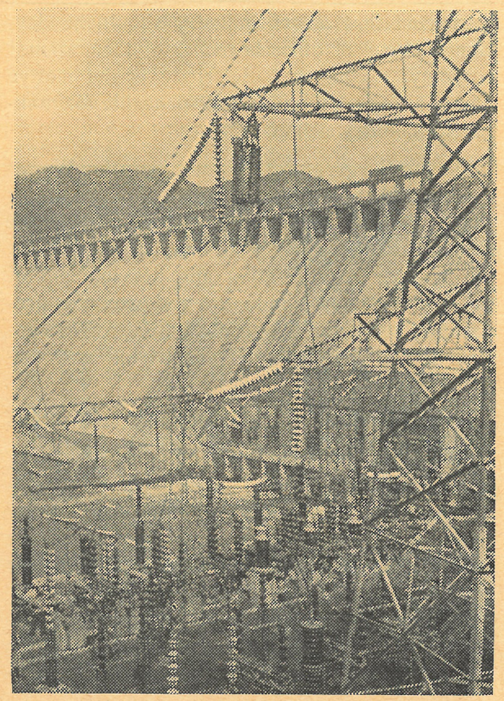
Power generation in 1970 was 2.2 times that in 1960: hydroelectric power—1.4 times and thermoelectric power—37.9 times.

With the creation of the new generating capacities and the formation of new industrial districts, transmission and distribution networks have extended.

Our industry meets the ever-growing needs of power industry for large quantities of big generators, transformers, water and steam turbines, various electric motors and gauges.

The great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set forth our Party's electric power industry policy to build firm power bases and develop power industry ahead of other branches of the national economy.

The Supung Power Plant, one of our power giants



Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"In order to ensure the rapid development of the national economy, the first necessity is to expand and consolidate our fuel and power bases. In particular, the electric power industry should be developed ahead of other branches in order to accelerate the electrification of the country, which is of great significance in technological progress."

Our Party's power industry policy is a correct one which meets the objective requirements of economic development—to solve the problem of electric power for laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and ensuring the rapid development of production and provide preconditions for electrification, mechanization and automation which are the basic contents of technological progress.

Building firm power bases and developing power industry ahead of other branches of the national economy means building power bases and developing power industry mainly in reliance on our power resources and on the basis of up-to-date technique so as to maintain the inner-balance and fully meet the immediate and future demands of the national economy for electricity under whatever conditions.

As to rapidly developing power industry Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

This policy advanced by the leader enabled us to make good use of the rich water and fuel resources of our country and combine most rationally the construction of power stations of different sizes, and thereby increase the generating capacity speedily, consolidate the power bases qualitatively and accelerate the country's electrification. The combination of the construction of hydropower stations with that of thermal power stations made it possible to do away with seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by natural conditions and meet the immediate and future needs for electric power most successfully.

In order to satisfy the fast-growing demands for electricity and accelerate the country's electrification, particularly electrification in the countryside, it is important to build big power stations on a large scale, and at the same time, construct medium and small power stations in localities which require a small investment and take a short time to erect.

Medium and small power stations were built by local people with local power resources and other reserves to meet local needs for power.

Our Party saw to it that existing power bases were consolidated.

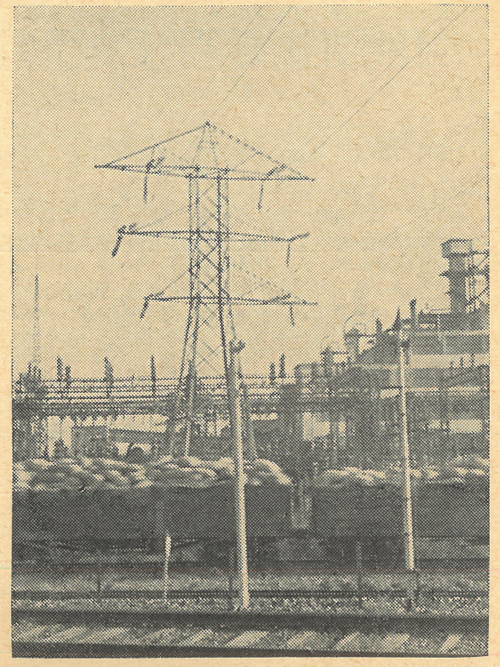
The strengthening of existing power bases—the constant improvement of the existing power station setup and reequipment of power stations with modern techniques—enabled us to make the best use of the existing power bases for the socialist construction and mobilize and use power reserves to the fullest extent.

This measure helped us to solve the problem of electric power in a very short time and inexpensively, and to provide favourable conditions for future development of power industry and to automate separate pieces of power equipment and, on this basis, gradually switch over to full-scale automation of all power plants and transmission and distribution stations.

Moreover, our Party saw to it that the management and operation of power systems—rational distribution of power networks, betterment of operation, rational coordination of power consumption, etc.—was improved and strict system and order were established. This measure enabled us to rationally form power generating, transmission and distribution networks, and establish a unified system of control and operation for them to increase the power transmission and distribution capacity between power plants and consumption districts and properly operate power systems, and thereby supply fully needs of industry, agriculture, railway transport and other branches of the national economy.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, put forward the Party's policy in regard with power industry and pointed out the principled measures for its materialization. And he personally organized and guided the people for their implementation.

Just after liberation the leader called on workers in the field of power industry first of all and



Power transmission and distribution lines in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory

instructed that power industry should be developed ahead of other branches of the national economy, saying that electricity is the motive power of industry and is indispensable for making the country rich and strong.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the leader saw to it that the war needs for power were met and at the same time, drew up a plan for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the destroyed power industry, and promoted preparatory work for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of generating, transmission and distribution stations.

As a result, the ravaged power industry was rehabilitated at a high speed after the war.

In order to meet the growing demands of fast-developing industry and agriculture and other branches of the national economy for electric power, however, we had to further develop power industry.

To carry out the task set before power industry the leader gave programme teachings on firmly building up the power bases and construc-

ting many medium and small power plants at the February 1958 Meeting of Activists of the Ministry of Power Industry, the Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee convened in October of the same year, and at the June 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

And he personally visited the Changjin-gang Power Plant, the Supung Power Plant and many other power plants, factories and enterprises, and went to big and small reservoirs and gorges and saw that power stations were readjusted and reinforced. At the same time, he instructed in detail to build factory thermal power stations and medium and small power stations extensively so as to generate electricity everywhere.

Workers and technicians in power industry worked hard to repay the leader's deep trust in and great solicitude for them.

Consequently, the Five-Year Plan assignment for power production was fulfilled mainly in two years, and in 1958 power generation increased 7.5 times as against 1953.

Particularly under the Seven-Year Plan for the completion of the socialist industrialization of the country, power industry made spectacular progress as our machine-building industry produced plants and materials for the construction of the hydro- and thermo-power plants and as our personnel settled successfully all scientific and technical problems raised by the building of power plants.

Thanks to the implementation of our Party's power industry policy under the wise guidance of the leader, our total generating capacity has grown considerably to meet the demands of our rapidly-developing industry and the overall technical revolution: our country has caught up with the advanced countries in per capita power output.

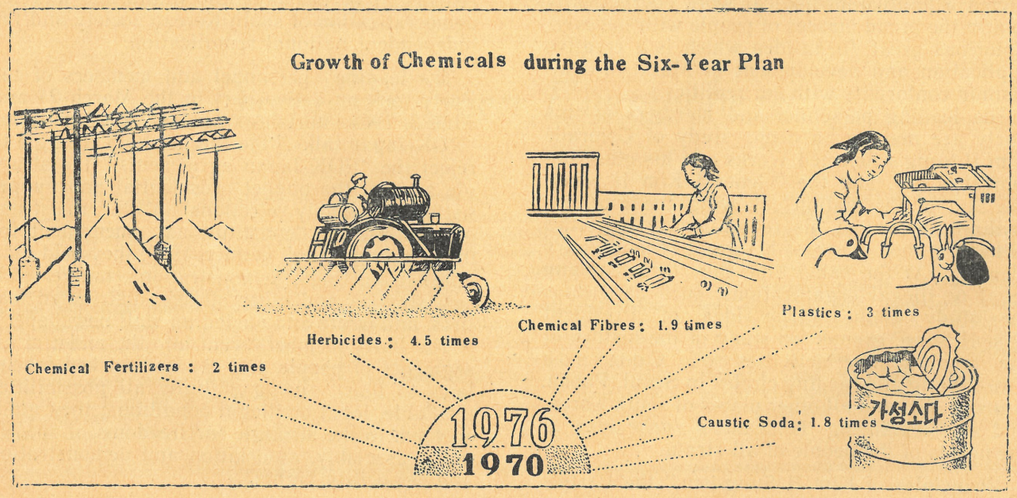
Power industry did much toward the powerful promotion of electrification in different branches of the national economy and the further increase of the country's productive forces as a whole.

Along with the electrification in industry, the task of electrification in the countryside has also been carried out admirably. Every *ri* and every farmhouse in our country are now supplied with electricity. In the countryside electricity is used extensively not only for the home life of the farmers but also for production. In railway transport, the electrification of the major trunk lines has been completed in the main.

Our power industry will make a signal progress during the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction, charted by the leader.

In this period many large, medium and small hydro- and thermo-power plants will be built and the inner structure of our power industry further perfected. Then this industry will contribute more greatly to accelerating the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the historic tasks to narrow markedly the distinction between heavy and light labour in all branches of the national economy, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores.

So Gum Ju



Revolutionary Party for Reunification Fights On Staunchly under the Banner of Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the political general staff of the south Korean revolution, has grown to be an indestructible, steel party and fights on staunchly under the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in south Korea under harsh suppression surrounded with the forest of bayonets and prisons.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**Today the south Korean revolutionaries are consolidating the organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, firmly rallying the patriotic people around it and are launching a heroic anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation: underground, in the mountains, in the prisons and even on the gallows.**" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 481.)

Since its appearance the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has developed a heroic struggle for carrying out its fighting goals and programme in defiance of cruel military fascist repression and brutal murder by the south Korean reactionaries, achieving great successes.

The organizations of this Party have conducted a politico-ideological work energetically to arm the broad masses of people with the ever-victorious great *Juche* idea which is a creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with our realities.

The leading personnel and members of this Party are making a deep study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Selected Works and his other immortal works, and the "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation" showing the glorious, brilliant history of his revolutionary activities to have a good grasp of his great revolutionary ideology. At the same time they formed many legal or illegal organizations, such as groups for study of the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung, groups for study of the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and reading circles in Seoul, Pusan, Kunsan, Riri and all other places of south Korea, and are implanting the leader's *Juche* idea in the hearts of the people of all strata.

"Principles of Kim Il Sung-ism," the Party's organ paper "Revolutionary Front" and other revolutionary publications issued under the difficult circumstances of underground struggle, and its radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" are playing a great part in its politico-ideological work.

In order to strengthen the mass basis of the Party and build up the powerful revolutionary forces, its organizations have striven to enlist a large number of workers, peasants and intellectuals in their ranks and root deeply among the masses, and at the same time, vigorously worked to form mass organizations embracing broad masses of people and firmly rally them around the Party.

The Party has closely united the work of expanding and strengthening Party and mass organizations with mass struggles to steel and develop the revolutionary organizations, revolutionaries and revolutionary people and increase the revolutionary forces through struggles.

The Party organizations have energetically developed mass struggles against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and for democratization of south Korean society and the independent national reunification.

The leading personnel and members of the Party took an active part in the March 24 and June 3, 1964 uprisings against the traitorous "ROK-Japan talks," the August 1965 struggle to reject the "ROK-Japan agreements," the struggle against the puppet presidential and puppet national assembly "elections" in 1967, the struggle against the "constitutional amendment for the 3rd-term office" in July, 1969; they held indignation meetings, demonstrations, hunger strikes, stay-ins and other strikes, distributed leaflets, and wrote and pasted up wall newspapers.

The Party members went into the midst of all segments of people and exposed wicked fascist laws to them, using skilfully all possibilities available, legal or illegal conditions; they guided them to the struggle for freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration and democratic rights.

At the same time, they strove to closely unite the political struggle with the economic struggle for pay hike, payment of back wages and the improvement of living conditions, to impart consciousness to the struggle of the resourceful, valiant student youth and properly link up their democratic movement with the political struggle of the working class.

Due to their vigorous struggle, the frenzied fascist repression in south Korea met with the stronger resistance and condemnation of the masses of the people and anti-fascist democratic organizations have appeared in different parts and energetically carried on their activities.

The Party organizations have also made a great contribution to the advancement of the struggle of the south Korean people to put an end to the national split by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. They put mass pressure upon the south Korean authorities to have negotiations with the north by developing into an organized one the movement of the south Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification which mounted higher than ever after the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic August 6 speech of 1971.

In the course of their arduous underground struggle, the ranks of the Party's core elements have steadily expanded and the Party has been strengthened into a tried and tested steel revolutionary Party, into an indestructible vanguard detachment.

The consolidation and development of the Party and the enhancement of its leading role has deepened the south Korean people's trust in it, increased its influence on them, and promoted the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people, which represents a heavy blow to the colonial military fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Alarmed by this, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are madly arresting and imprisoning guiltless people to strengthen their colonial fascist rule and the system of one-party dictatorship under the pretext of fictitious "threat of invasion of the south from the north" and save themselves from downfall.

With no amount of clamorous suppression, however, can they break the burning spirit of the revolutionaries and people in south Korea to fight for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the south Korean revolutionaries and people are heroically fighting, readily giving their youth and lives if necessary, underground, in the mountains, in the prisons and even on the gallows, in defiance of the enemy's unheard-of atrocious murder and suppression, holding higher the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation.

They will grow and get further steeled in a revolutionary way in the flame of this righteous struggle, and will certainly cut the windpipe of U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy, and overthrow its colonial fascist dictatorship in south Korea.

Only victory and glory are always in store for the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation and genius of revolution.

Cho Ho Rim

Orchards Seen Everywhere

The DPRK is known as a "country of fruit trees."

The not-so-much-cared-for hillocks on the western and eastern coasts and even in the northern inland area were all reclaimed into orchards where fragrant and sweet fruits are reaped in large quantities from early summer to late autumn—apple, pear, peach, grape, plum, etc.

The total area under fruit in the DPRK is 33.3 times as large as that in the year before liberation.

The Pyongyang Fruit Farm was laid out during the past Fatherland Liberation War in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan to build fruit-supply bases for the citizens of the capital. In particular, a nation-wide movement was unfolded for creation of orchards in response to the appeal of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held under the personal guidance of President Kim Il Sung early in April 1961. Subsequently, orchards were planted in all parts of the country; the whole tract of Kwail county of South Hwanghae Province was converted into a world-first-class, 100-ri orchard which is now in its best years. (Ten ri equals 4 km. —Ed.)

The working people in the DPRK are supplied with abundant fruits, fresh or processed, all the year round.

During the Six-Year Plan period the fruit-growing area will cover 300,000 *chongbo*, and the output run into 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

The people in this country will find themselves in a "sea of fruits" by 1976.

Agricultural Chemical Producers

Agricultural chemicalization is making rapid headway in our country.

Our chemical industry produces large quantities of fertilizers, weed killers, plant growth accelerators, insecticides, germicides and other highly-effective agricultural chemicals every year for agriculture. Thus, our Party's policy is being splendidly implemented of freeing the peasants from arduous and exhausting work forever and increasing agricultural production through intensive farming with a little investment of manpower.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...We should see to it that weed killers are extensively used. In our agriculture weeding is one of the most laborious jobs and an important one which has a decisive influence on crop yields.... Merely eliminating weeds by applying herbicides will bring a 15 to 20 per cent increase in grain output. Therefore, we must produce and supply agricultural chemicals in large quantities that will help to improve land fertility, control blights and harmful insects, kill weeds and so forth."

Faithful to this programme teaching of the leader, the workers and technicians of the agricultural chemicals shop at the Pongung Chemical Plant, a chemical industry centre on the east coast, have effected innovations one after another in production of weed killers and other agricultural chemicals, and thus turned their shop into a reliable agricultural chemical-production base of the country.

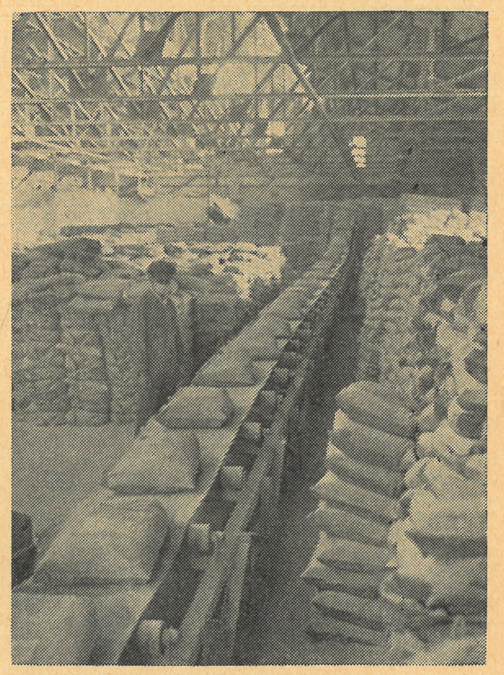
During the last Seven-Year Plan period, they laid the firm foundations of organic synthetic chemical industry —the basis of agricultural chemical industry— and of other correlated industries.

Especially thanks to the careful guidance and profound concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they gained rich experiences and built up solid material and technical foundations for full-scale development of herbicide industry.

In the difficult postwar days, the leader saw that an agricultural chemical research institute was established. He gave workers in this field a task to produce agricultural chemicals suiting our crops and emphasized that as we are engaged mainly in paddy-rice cultivation in agriculture, we should mass-produce herbicides, harmless to human body, and eliminate paddy weeding.

In order to translate into reality the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to deliver our peasants, now freed from exploitation and oppression, even from backbreaking farming operations and protect health of people in doing so, the workers and technicians at this shop did

Agricultural chemicals are packed



their best to produce agricultural chemicals suited to our crops from the domestic raw materials, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They increased the production of mineral and botanical agricultural chemicals and gradually built up a centre for production of organic agricultural chemicals, and, on this basis, boosted the production of various highly-effective agricultural chemicals.

Until they succeeded in industrializing the production of agricultural chemicals suited to the property of our crops and highly effective yet unharmful to human body, they had to conduct countless experiments and patient researches and tide over many difficulties as they started from scratch. They quite often went to neighbouring farms to test agricultural chemicals produced at the pilot plant. The peasants there also helped them in every way in their testing.

They introduced technical innovation proposals in production and increased the variety, efficiency and output of chemicals.

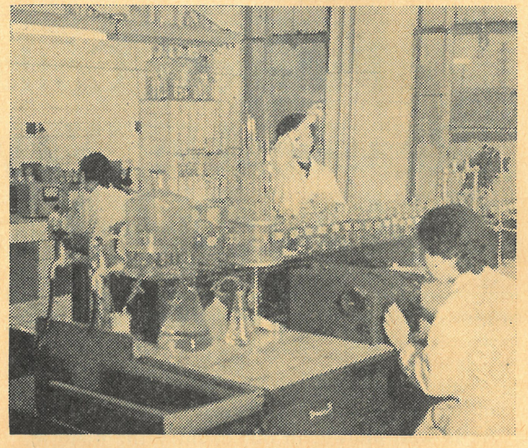
They made effective use of the existing production base, improved technical management, particularly the management of equipment, repaired it in a planned way, and thereby sharply raised its utilization. They also ceaselessly remoulded machines and equipment, while introducing semi-automation or automation in the principal production processes and in those sections where harmful labour was done.

In this way, the shop's production capacity increased every year: during the Seven-Year Plan the output of agricultural chemicals went up 6 times.

Not content with their achievements, the workers made unremitting efforts for increased production.

They applied remote-control to some processes and remodelled others to increase their capacities markedly. And they started semi-automation of new production processes.

The output and assortment of agricultural chemicals are steadily increasing through the creative cooperation of workers and technicians.



Experiments are conducted to produce highly-effective agricultural chemicals

Workers actively produced new good ideas which greatly helped technicians in their experiments; the latter went to workshop and deepened their experiments handling machines and carried on the technical reconstruction of production processes with workers.

Their cooperation bore a fruit; they did in ten days the work which would have taken two months, eliminated harmful labour completely and boosted production capacity 1.7 times, making work easy.

In order actively to promote the chemicalization of agriculture, this plant is now carrying on vast-scale construction projects to double the capacity of the existing weed killer shop and produce new herbicides during the current Six-Year Plan.

In the not distant future our socialist countryside will be supplied with larger quantities of chemical fertilizers and herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, and thus agricultural production will further increase and our farmers get free from hard farming labour for good.

Kim Ho

Political Collaboration—A Reasonable Way to Improvement of North-South Relations and National Reunification

As is well known, in our country the historic north-south joint statement was made public, the north and south agreed upon collaborating in all fields and formed and run the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a standing joint organization, and north-south Red Cross talks are in progress.

The entire Korean people's desire for and confidence in reunification are growing as never before.

A big stride forward in the proud struggle for solving the national reunification question, an internal affair of the nation, by our people themselves is a great victory of the line of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification, set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a line based on his immortal *Juche* idea, and is a clear demonstration of its correctness and indestructible vitality.

The north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the agreement on many-sided collaboration between the north and south stipulate fair principles and reasonable ways for the radical improvement of the north-south relations and for the settlement of the reunification question.

Political collaboration is of special importance in multilateral collaboration between the north and south.

The political collaboration makes it possible to promote collaboration more powerfully and smoothly in all fields, economic, cultural, military, diplomatic, and settle the internal affairs of the nation in keeping with its will and interests: It is a positive collaboration which renders it possible to create conditions and circumstances for successful collaboration in economic, cultural, military and diplomatic fields and to find reasonable ways for the country's reunification and put them into effect.

It is self-evident that many-sided north-south collaboration is impossible without political backing since the territory has been divided for some 30 years and there exist differences in ideology, ideal and social system between the north and south, owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of colonial enslavement.

Political collaboration guarantees success in economic collaboration for securing the independence of the national economy and improving the people's welfare on a nation-wide scale, in cultural collaboration for developing national culture in a unified way, in military collaboration to fight foreign aggressors jointly and diplomatic collaboration for increasing international prestige of our nation. No one can deny that it is chiefly because of lack of political guarantee from the south Korean side that north-south talks have made no progress and collaboration is not effected though the north and south are having dialogues and have agreed upon multilateral collaboration.

Political collaboration plays an important role in bringing about smooth progress of multilateral collaboration and expanding and consolidating it; it is a firm guarantee for realizing the country's independent, peaceful reunification successfully.

Independent, peaceful national reunification cannot be achieved without political collaboration which aims mainly to discuss and decide reasonable ways for national reunification and ensure their implementation.

One of the most important things in realizing political collaboration is to have political negotiations of the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We advocate strengthening contacts and ties between north and south and holding north-south political negotiations to solve the question of national reunification." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 30.)

The country's reunification is a great cause of the whole nation which should, after all, be achieved on an independent principle free from the interference of outside forces, irrespective of its concrete ways; it cannot be attained only by a few specified persons or special strata.

Today we have a number of problems to be settled immediately—working out concrete ways to achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification according to the agreed principles, realizing extensive exchange, political, economic and cultural, between the north and south, relaxing tension and eliminating the state of military confrontation in Korea, and taking joint action in external activities to advance the national prestige internationally. In order to settle all these problems, the strength of all people—workers, peasants and intellectuals who make up the overwhelming majority of the nation, and other people—as well as the government authorities, must be mobilized and the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the Red Cross talks be promoted; all the parties and groupings must make every possible effort to achieve national reunification.

Since the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement, the sentiments for the country's independent reunification have mounted as never before in both halves of the country. This urgently requires political parties and social organizations in the north and south to hold bilateral and multilateral negotiations to work out concrete ways for independent, peaceful reunification. This urgency is graphically proved by the fact that today the south Korean people and political and social circles are demanding more and more strongly that north-south negotiations and talks not be restricted to the ruling authorities and specified persons but be developed into the extensive ones of all strata, political parties and groupings.

Only when all political parties, social organizations and individual personages in the north and south are allowed to travel the north and south freely, have contacts with each other, express their political views on the country's reunification and unfold a reunification movement without restriction is it possible to hold extensive north-south negotiations and hasten the reunification by uniting all the forces desirous of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

To democratize socio-political life and grant the freedom of political activities to all parties, groupings and personages of all strata in south Korea fully accords with the spirit of the north-south joint statement on achieving a great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

The south Korean authorities, however, are intensifying their "anti-communist" fascist dictatorship even today when they should carry into effect the north-south joint statement in real earnest: they have obliterated the last vestige of democracy, created an atmosphere of mortal terror in the whole society and brutally suppress all the patriotic forces desirous of peaceful reunification. They keep arresting and imprisoning south Korean people calling for north-south contacts and exchange and the country's reunification, killing revolutionaries and patriots and repressing personages in opposition who advocate north-south negotiations. These acts on the part of the south Korean authorities are totally counter to the desire of our nation and the trend of the times. Their thoughtless acts are utterly harmful ones designed to fan north-south antagonism, oppose collaboration, prevent the nation from uniting and perpetuate national split.

In order to effect multilateral collaboration between the north and south and attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the south Korean authorities must stop their "anti-communist" fascist outrage and grant the complete freedom of political activities and democratic rights to all the political parties, social organizations and people of all strata.

When democracy is ensured in south Korea and political negotiations of political parties and social organizations in the north and south are successfully conducted, the country's independent, peaceful reunification will be accelerated.

The important thing in hastening the reunification is to establish a north-south confederation, a reasonable transitional step for the independent, peaceful reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to attain the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible we deem it necessary to institute a north-south confederation for the present." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

The north-south confederation advanced by the leader means forming a supreme national council with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean "government," while maintaining the present political systems of the north and south as they are, to solve political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and south, and thereby attain national unity, defend the common interests of the nation, create an atmosphere of deep mutual trust and understanding in the course and accelerate the country's reunification.

The north-south confederation, therefore, is the most reasonable and realistic measure for solving a number of questions of common national interest without inflicting any loss on the other side, while keeping the different political systems of the north and south intact and ensuring the independent activities of the two governments.

Today it is a general trend that a nation torn apart by historical and geographical conditions reunite, and it is the irresistible unanimous desire and demand of our people, who had lived as a single nation over a long historical period, to put an end to the artificial split and reunite.

Today the U.S.-led imperialists are hard at work to perpetuate Korea's split, prattling about the creation of "two Koreas." The institution of a north-south confederation as a transitional step, therefore, is imperative for our nation, and Koreans cannot be indifferent to it.

The north-south confederation does not allow the north and south to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side and to force the will of one side upon the other, and makes it a principle to jointly solve the problems on both sides' agreement through its organization. So it is quite possible if both sides sincerely want to solve the internal affair of the nation in accordance with its keen desire and defend its common interests internally and externally, although there are differences in system, political views and ideology between the north and south.

In fact, there is no reason why the north and south should not establish a confederation now that they have agreed upon effecting extensive collaboration and cooperation in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, in order to hasten the reunification.

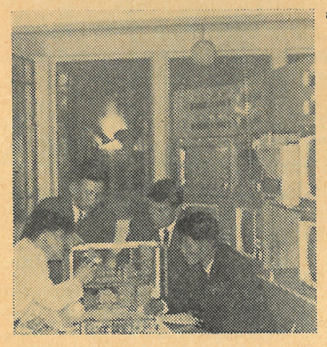
But, the south Korean authorities have been dead set against the country's reunification, saying that "the question of reunification should be settled from generation to generation just as the Hundred Years' War was waged." Even today when the north-south dilalogues are going on and an agreement has been reached on collaborating in political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic fields, they are croaking that they "don't believe that Korea will be reunified in 10 years" and that they "should not be in a hurry to achieve reunification"; they stubbornly refuse to accept our reasonable, fair proposal for the introduction of a confederation, a form of political collaboration, saying that "this is not the time to argue about it."

These arguments of the south Korean authorities are a repetition of their absurd "stage-by-stage" reunification; they are designed to perpetuate national split, and delay the reunification indefinitely. In a word, they don't want reunification.

It is a pressing task of our nation and a ripe problem to effect many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and south in order to reunify the country.

In order to meet the burning desire of the entire Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the pressing demand of our times at the earliest possible date, we will make every effort to conduct more smoothly and extensively political collaboration as well as economic, cultural, military and diplomatic collaboration between the north and south.

Han Wun Pil



FRONT COVER: Industrial television has been applied by our technicians for the remote control of steel production at the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant

Photo by Kim Hi Man

UN Should Take Cap of "UN Forces" off Heads of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops and Withdraw Them from South Korea Immediately

The announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, advanced by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, has offered a new prospect before our people for their country's independent, peaceful reunification and brought about a great upsurge of their sentiment for reunification.

But, on the day just after the publication of the statement, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Green, revealing the U.S. imperialists' intention to station permanently their aggression troops in south Korea, said preposterously that the "continued stationing of the UN Forces in south Korea is necessary as they have been there according to the UN resolution." Recently U.S. Secretary of Defence, Richardson, said in his "report on defence" that "it is inevitable to keep the U.S. army in south Korea," describing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops as something useful.

Their violent utterances show irrefutably how brazen-facedly the U.S. imperialists use the UN, whose primary objective is to "maintain international peace and security," as a cheap tool to conceal their aggressive acts. Their remarks are an expression of the U.S. imperialists' intention to continue to station their aggressive troops in south Korea in the name of the "UN Forces" which they began to misuse after the provocation of the war of aggression on Korea and have abused for 20 years now since the ceasefire; they are a rude statement injuring seriously the dignity and prestige of the UN.

This is eloquently proved by the history of criminal misuse of the UN by the U.S. imperialists as a tool for their aggression on Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who wantonly violate the U.N. Charter and defame the name of the United Nations. Each time they resorted to policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists abused the U.N. flag. Especially, they left a most disgraceful blot in the U.N. history by committing aggression on Korea under the U.N. mask." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 38.)

Since the second session of the UN General Assembly in 1947, the U.S. imperialists have misapplied the UN for their aggression on Korea.

They illegally occupied south Korea after World War II. They, with a wild ambition of bisecting Korea and then dominating her all and invading the Asian continent, placed the "Korean question" before the UN General Assembly and fabricated an unjust "resolution" on dispatching the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding elections in Korea under its "supervision."

This was a wanton criminal violation of the Korean people's sovereignty and the objectives of the UN and the spirit of its Charter.

The UN Charter reads in Article 107: "Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or

preclude action... taken as a result of that war" (the Second World War-Ed.) and stipulates in paragraph 7, Article 2: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state...."

Therefore, it was totally illegal that the U.S. imperialists brought the Korean question to the UN.

The Korean question is purely an internal affair of reunifying temporarily divided Korea, which the Korean people should settle by themselves.

That was why the unjust "resolution" cooked up by the U.S. imperialists in flagrant violation of the UN Charter drew forth a strong protest from the entire Korean people and the broad world public.

But, the U.S. imperialists, with an object of attaining their aggressive end by all means under the UN signboard, hurriedly brought the "Korean question" before the UN "Little Assembly" in gross violation of its Charter. The "Little Assembly" itself was illegal: nothing in the UN Charter provides for holding such assembly.

At this "Little Assembly" the U.S. imperialists manufactured a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in south Korea under their occupation. This was an open action to perpetuate the division of Korea and turn south Korea into their complete colony.

The unjust "resolution" was carried into effect under the duress of the U.S. imperialists. They produced a separate puppet regime in south Korea under the UN signboard. This fully testified to the brazen-facedness of the U.S. imperialists. Originally, the UN is not authorized to consider or "recognize" the legality of any "regime."

Later, they abused the name of the UN more cunningly and brazenly.

On June 25, 1950 they launched an aggressive war in Korea in an attempt to extend even to the northern half of the country their colonial rule through puppets established under the name of the UN.

After minute preparations for the war, they sent there Dulles to make a final checkup of them. This warmonger, ordering an armed attack, gave an assurance to the Syngman Rhee puppet clique:

"...The United States, by accusing north Korea of attacking south Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized."

Having ignited the war, the U.S. imperialists, as planned, made the UN call its Security Council meeting and adopt a "resolution" to cover up their surprise armed attack against the northern half of our Republic with the UN emblem.

This unjust action was a gross violation of such important chapters as Chapter V of the UN Charter on "the Security Council," Chapter VI on "pacific settlement of dispute" and Chapter VII on acts of aggression, and the elementary procedures.

According to the UN Charter, the Security Council is correctly to "investigate any dispute," "invite" the parties to dispute "to participate in the discussion in relation to the dispute," and adopt a relevant resolution.

But, the Security Council "resolution" was based only on a telegram sent by the "United Nations Commission on Korea" in which facts were distorted at the directive of the U.S. imperialists.

Fearing that the truth might be cleared up if on-the-spot investigation was conducted or testimony heard, they forced in a great hurry the UN to pass that unjust "resolution" without participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, in violation of the elementary procedures.

Needless to say, the "resolution" was also a violation of the Charter stipulating that substantive decisions shall require the unanimous vote of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The unjustness of the "resolution" was also found in the fact that after the U.S. imperialists started armed intervention in Korea, they forced the Security Council to recognize the pre-determined thing.

Even the former "Commander-in-Chief of the UN Forces," MacArthur, said "the U.S. army had been in action 12 hours before the UN adopted the resolution," at the meeting of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, United States Senate.

The U.S. imperialists made the Security Council adopt an unjust "resolution" on putting the cap of the "UN Forces" on the heads of their aggressive troops after their participation in the Korean aggression.

The "UN Forces" are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea: since their birth the UN did not receive and discuss any report on their activities and nor did it have any control over them.

The U.S. imperialists had the last say in such matters as the appointment or dismissal of the "Commander-in-Chief of the UN Forces" and the defrayment of their upkeep.

The villain MacArthur uttered: "My relations with the United Nations were all but in name.... In short, I had no relations with the United Nations in any form." (From MacArthur's testimony at the U.S. Senate in 1951.)

Former French President de Gaulle said that the U.S. imperialists "impaired the legality and prestige of the UN and degenerated its organization" by forcing it to justify their aggression on Korea.

All this shows that the "UN Forces" stationed in south Korea are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which have nothing to do with the purposes and principles of the UN.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors described their armed aggression against the Korean people as a "UN police action"; under the UN flag they threw in large manpower for the first time in history and conducted the most barbarous and cruel war of aggression in war history.

As seen above, on the strength of the unjust UN "resolutions" they worked to split Korea and conducted the aggressive war in Korea, lowering the prestige and dignity of the UN greatly and leaving the most disgraceful blot on its history.

Not gratified with this, today as ever, they remain in south Korea, pursue frantically the policy of aggression and war and leave no stone unturned to hamper Korea's independent, peaceful reunification under the UN signboard, bringing untold misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people.

The north and south solemnly declared internally and externally that they would attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification without foreign interference and, to this end, they are having political negotiations. But even now the U.S. imperialists are crying about "continued stationing of the UN Forces," making a fool of the UN. This is a revelation of their wild ambition of permanent occupation of south Korea.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists resort to a cunning tactics to delay the placement and discussion of the Korean question, putting forward a "motion" for non-inclusion of the "Korean question" in the agenda of the UN General Assembly, in order to hinder Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and hide their aggressive policy toward Korea.

They apply such a tactics because fair world public opinion is strongly condemning as never before the U.S. imperialists for their criminal abuse of the UN as a tool for their Korean aggression and denunciation for their misuse of the UN is getting fiercer and fiercer even within the UN.

Last year Algeria and many other countries advanced in common a proposal to place on the agenda of the General Assembly an item on creating favourable conditions for the promotion of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification for consideration.

Upset by developments, the U.S. imperialists made a desperate effort to prevent the UN General Assembly from putting the proposal on its agenda.

Their criminal act is an intolerable challenge to the Korean people thirsting for their country's independent, peaceful reunification and to the world progressive peoples actively supporting and encouraging their struggle for Korean peace and her peaceful reunification; it is a most shameless provocative act wantonly violating the UN Charter.

They still work brazen-facedly to cover up their criminal aggressive acts under the UN signboard, but they can never deny hard historical facts and sober reality and justify their occupation of south Korea.

Historical facts eloquently prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who keep south Korea under their occupation and pursue policies of aggression and war against the Korean people in the name of the UN, are the main obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the south Korean people undergo and a constant source of tension and war danger in Korea.

There are no ground and pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to remain in south Korea.

Korea belongs to her people and her question can be settled only by her people themselves.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up their wild attempt to go against the march of history and the tide of the time for aggression and discontinue the criminal act of abusing the UN for their aggression on Korea, and get out of south Korea immediately.

True to the spirit of its Charter and the accepted principle of national self-determination, the UN should take a step in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country, and thus help them in realizing it.

It should also revoke all its unjust "resolutions on the Korean question" forced upon it by the U.S. imperialists, take the cap of the "UN Forces" off the heads of their aggressive troops occupying south Korea and make them quit there without delay.

Pak Song Sik

"Stage-by-stage Reunification"—"Permanent Split" and Inversion of "Reunification by Prevailing over Communism"

In violation of the north-south joint statement and agreements, the south Korean authorities, while going on advocating north-south "confrontation," are recently talking again about the "stage-by-stage reunification," saying that "this is not the time to hold peace negotiation between north and south Korea" and that "north-south dialogue should go through three stages."

They say that the north-south talks should be directed to tackle the "humanitarian question" first and then deal with such "non-political question" as economic intercourse and, after the settlement of all these questions, discuss the "political question" such as the reunification question. They also clamour that reunification can be achieved only when they secure "predominance" in the "confrontation with dialogue" and that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops should remain in south Korea for its "security" until the "three stage talks" are brought to conclusion.

The "stage-by-stage reunification" advocated by the south Korean authorities is a ridiculous paradox whose reactionary nature has been long brought to full light.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"The south Korean authorities, talking about some sort of 'stage,' prattle that this can be done and that cannot be done and that only some kind of undertakings must be done first and the other things be deferred. This is a delaying tactics and is not an attitude for solving problems." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 29.)

Once the south Korean authorities clamoured that the national reunification question should be settled from generation to generation just as "the Hundred Years' War was waged" and that "it can be solved in the 2000s." The "stage-by-stage reunification" is similar to this sort of arguments. Their intention is to delay the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, prolong the present state of split and perpetuate it, and to gain time through the north-south talks to "foster strength" and thereby fulfil their wild dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism."

Their "stage-by-stage reunification" is another challenge to the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who are desirous of the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

Having suffered acutely from the tragic territorial split for nearly 30 years, the Korean people feel keenly that they cannot live as long as the country remains divided and eagerly hope to put an earlier end to the national split and achieve the country's reunification in accordance with the principles of the north-south joint statement. The south Korean people as well as the political and public circles are strongly demanding that the north-south contacts and negotiation be promoted and conducted extensively in accordance with the agreed points of the north-south Red Cross talks and the north-south joint statement, and thus the reunification of the country be achieved at an early date by the united efforts of the north and south Korean people of all strata. The sooner the country is reunified, the better; the longer the split continues, the worse.

According to those people calling for "confrontation" and "stages," "political talks" are "premature" since there are now mistrust and misunderstanding between the north and south, it is necessary to "lay a foundation" for "mutual trust" prior to the "talks," and, accordingly, the reunification question should be solved "stage by stage"; the "humanitarian question" and the "political question" must not be "mixed up" by holding political negotiations at a time when the Red Cross talks are going on. This is nothing but a sophistry to veil and justify their unjust actions and deceive public opinion.

The north-south joint statement was produced by the north-south high-level talks held separately in the course of the Red Cross talks. This goes to show that it is possible to solve a series of questions for the reunification while holding the Red Cross talks, if the south Korean authorities have the intention to settle the reunification question.

Of course, there were twists and turns in holding the north-south Red Cross talks and the north-south high-level talks, adopting the north-south joint statement and agreements between the north and south and forming the North-South Co-ordination Commission. But in doing so, both sides were based not on mistrust and misunderstanding but on trust. Moreover, they were not guided by a sinister motive to oppose the other side. If the south Korean authorities deny this, it is a treachery.

If the south Korean authorities truly want to "lay a foundation for trust," why do they oppose extensive collaboration between the north and south and refuse to accept our proposal for reducing armaments and concluding a peace agreement? It is clear that when many-sided collaboration between the north and south is realized, their armaments are reduced and tension is removed, mutual trust will be deepened and the question of the country's reunification be settled smoothly. But, the south Korean authorities, while calling for "laying a foundation for trust," are shipping in weapons from foreign countries to reinforce their military strength, and carrying on military exercises and provocations ceaselessly. We cannot but doubt their words and acts.

The "stage-by-stage reunification" is, by nature, an out-and-out sophistry which is contradictory to logic.

When we take into consideration the specific condition of Korea, the "humanitarian question" is linked up with other questions in this or that way. The "humanitarian question" is a link and part of the national reunification question. Therefore, it can be solved successfully when the "political question" is tackled. And the course of solving the "humanitarian question" is that of promoting the solution of the "political question."

The north-south Red Cross talks designed to alleviate the suffering of the compatriots from the split are inseparably related to the reunification question. A good result in the Red Cross talks will help to reduce the sufferings of families, relatives and friends, torn apart in the north and south, from the split. In this course, national unity will be promoted and a favourable atmosphere created for the reunification of the country. The north-south collaboration and exchange in all fields and the solution of the reunification question will relieve sufferings of the compatriots from the split successfully and finally.

When things go as advocates of "stage-by-stage reunification" maintain, national reunification will be a thing of unforeseeably distant future. Owing to the delaying manoeuvres on the part of the south Korean authorities it took a whole year to bring the preliminary talks of the Red Cross organizations to conclusion and the full-dress Red Cross talks have just started the discussion of agenda items. So the reunification will be a thing of quite distant future, if we are to conclude the Red Cross talks, open "non-political talks" and then hold "political talks."

All facts show that the "stage-by-stage reunification" advocated by the south Korean authorities is a rehash of "permanent split" and an inversion of the "reunification by prevailing over communism"; it was invented to veil and justify their foul political design.

This is seen from the fact that the south Korean authorities, while calling for "stage-by-stage reunification," are asking for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and are trying to "build up strength" to secure "predominance" in the "confrontation" with the backing of the U.S. and other imperialists. But it is a daydream which can never come true.

If the south Korean authorities try to "build up strength" while delaying reunification, the other side will not sit idle with folded arms. They say that "reunification" can be achieved when they secure "predominance." But they cannot secure the "predominance" for ever.

The "reunification by prevailing over communism" advocated by the south Korean authorities means wiping out communism to attain "reunification." To reunify the country by excluding the Communists who have laid firm foundations in the northern half of the country is, in fact, to reject reunification.

If the south Korean authorities pursue antagonism and enmity, confrontation and split, calling for "stage-by-stage reunification," they will meet with stronger denunciation and condemnation from the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and they cannot escape from a stern trial by history.

Anyone who loves the people and country cannot obstruct the early realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The south Korean authorities should not hinder the smooth progress and operation of the Red Cross talks and the North-South Co-ordination Commission but accept without delay our proposals for holding north-south political negotiations, effecting a north-south confederation, reducing armaments, concluding a peace agreement and realizing exchanges and collaboration in all fields—politics, the economy, culture, military affairs and diplomacy.

This is the only way the south Korean authorities should follow for the sake of the country and nation, and for their own sake.

Han Yun Sok

Shameful, Criminal Expedition

With the defeat of the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Viet Nam, south Korean troops have come back.

The south Korean authorities held a "welcome" meeting for these survivors of the dirty war, and brazen-facedly described the south Korean troops' shameful participation in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people as an "honourable" deed, their crimes as "exploits" and their disgraceful death as a "glorious one."

This aimed at hiding their traitorous crimes, fooling the people at home and abroad and stiffening the morale of these remnants to drive them to another fratricidal war.

As is widely known, the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists was a shameful, dirty war of aggression against the Vietnamese people who are fighting for national liberation, independence and freedom.

That was why over 40 of their "allies" were all cold to the U.S. imperialists when the latter called upon the former to "help" them in the escalation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

But, the south Korean authorities readily answered their call: they were the first to send their troops to Viet Nam and the last to withdraw them from there, and they hurled a larger number of men than any satellite into the dirty war as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

They did so to meet the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists, who sought to "internationalize" their war of aggression in South Viet Nam and fill up the shortage of manpower, and "make Asians fight Asians" to attain their aggressive end.

Despite the bitter opposition of the south Korean people, the south Korean authorities, at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, sent 50,000 men to South Viet Nam to serve as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops; their overall troop contributions for nine years from August 1964 were 300,000 men.

As everyone knows, they offered young and middle-aged people of south Korea as cannon fodder to get the U.S. imperialists to station their aggression troops indefinitely in south Korea and increase their military "aid" to south Korea.

The south Korean boys were subjected by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to intolerable national humiliation and maltreatment.

A U.S. imperialist aggressive army officer ordered south Korean troops to spearhead an engagement near Saigon for his men early in March, 1965. But south Korean troops disobeyed his order and he shot six of them to death.

The pay of a south Korean soldier was less than one-sixth of that of an American fresh recruit.

It is widely known that many south Korean soldiers were killed by the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces, as they were placed in the forefront of battles as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The south Korean authorities officially announced that over 12,000 south Koreans suffered casualties. Of course, this figure was carefully doctored, and the actual one ran into scores of thousands.

Since the arrival of ashes of fallen south Korean men and officers in September, 1965, the Kimpo airport in south Korea had been filled almost every day with the sad cries of bereaved families: brothers wailing over their elder brothers' remains, girls weeping bitterly over their elder brothers' death putting flowers over urns, wives and mothers falling unconscious at the ashes of their husbands or sons....

All this clearly shows what unpardonable traitorous acts the south Korean authorities committed to maintain their rule and make war preparations at the cost of compatriots' blood.

But, they twaddled as if south Korean troops had done something "admirable." This action dishonouring our nation can be done only by brazen swindlers.

South Korean soldiers go to South Viet Nam where disgraceful death awaits them

After south Korean troops were taken to South Viet Nam as cheap cannon fodder, they committed the most atrocious criminal acts ever in modern history against the Vietnamese people under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Driven by the U.S. imperialists to the "scorched-earth operations" of "burn all, destory all and kill all", they did not hesitate to perpetrate all kinds of indelible crimes against the Vietnamese people: they killed in cold blood defenceless south Vietnamese civilians, young and old, and even pregnant women, robbed people of their property and burnt and destroyed temples and dwellings.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities staged a ridiculous farce of "welcoming" the survivors of the disgraceful and criminal "expedition to Viet Nam" and shamelessly "encouraged" them to "make the best possible use of battle experience in Viet Nam for national defence" and "take the lead in fulfilling the tasks of the Renovation."

This proves that they are stimulating the remnants to the carrying out of the provocative, hopeless design to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism."

"The tasks of the Renovation" and "national defence" are nothing but slogans intended to establish one-party dictatorship and a system for long-term office, "build up strength" and thus achieve "reunification by destroying communism."

The conducts of the south Korean authorities are a perfidious violation of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the agreement of both sides on conducting many-sided collaboration between the north and south for an earlier national reunification; they are also a criminal act against the country's peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Though they solemnly pledged to the nation to conscientiously carry out the agreements in the joint statement, the south Korean rulers are thus violating them without hesitation. They do not think of the consequences of their treachery to the nation."

The south Korean authorities should seriously think what grave consequences their treacherous acts — going against the whole nation's desire for peaceful reunification and the tide of the times — would produce, and act discreetly.

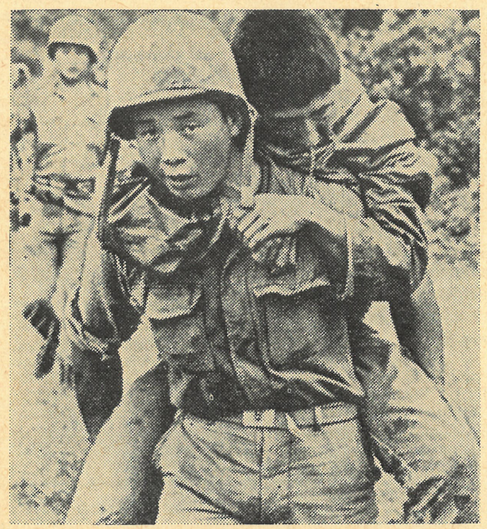
We are ever on our guard against the reckless provocative acts of the south Korean authorities who perpetrated an indelible crime of "sending troops to Viet Nam" and, not content with it, are now urging the survivors of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam to another fratricidal war.

If they truly hope for national unity and peaceful reunification, they should not aggravate tension in Korea and advocate another fratricidal war but behave in accordance with the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

The Korean people will chase out of south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the mortal enemy, who forced on the south Korean rulers the criminal dispatch of troops to Viet Nam and obstruct Korean reunification and fan another fratricidal war, and achieve their country's independent, peaceful reunification without fail.

Pak Song Gon

The lot of south Korean soldiers as cheap cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops



South Korean women wailing over the remains of their sons and husbands who died on the battlefield of South Viet Nam

Salute the Tenth Anniversary of Victorious August Revolution of the Congo

Ten years have passed since the people of the People's Republic of the Congo overthrew the reactionary puppet regime of Youlou, a stooge of the imperialists-colonialists, and won victory in their August Revolution.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Congolese people.

The triumph in the August 1963 Revolution was a great event which marked a new epoch in their history.

Since the victorious revolution, the Congolese people have made great achievements in their efforts to build a new society, repelling the unending aggressive and provocative acts of the foreign imperialists.

They, under the outstanding leadership of President Marien Ngouabi, created the Workers' Party of the Congo and proclaimed the People's Republic of the Congo; this has brought about a great progress in the revolution and construction.

The Congolese Government and people actively introduced revolutionary, anti-imperialist socio-economic reforms, in order to take the socialist path, directing great efforts to the strengthening of defence potential to cope with the U.S.-led imperialists' plot to stifle the Republic in its infancy.

As a result, factories, enterprises, roads, bridges and forest resources owned by the foreign monopoly capitalists came under state control.

The Government staffed state institutions and army with new native cadres and rebuilt the state structure, and established state-run enterprises and agricultural co-operatives. It thereby has radically changed the socio-economic face of the Congo.

The Congolese people are laying the solid foundations of the national economy by their creative labour efforts.

Upset by the powerful struggle of the Congolese people to build a new life, the U.S.-led imperialists are working in every way to strangle the Congolese revolution.

The U.S. imperialists and U.S.-backed Portuguese colonialists are sending their spies into the Congo for coup d'etat and sabotaging activities, while carrying on ceaseless armed invasion of the territory and air space of the Congo.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the imperialists arrest the Congolese people's onward movement.

The brave and wise Congolese people, tempered in the protracted struggle, are moving ahead along the road of victory, getting themselves fully ready against the increasing provocations of the imperialists and their stooges with a high revolutionary vigilance. The Korean people are convinced that the Congolese people will, under the leadership of President Marien Ngouabi, build a new, prosperous Congo, valiantly overcoming all obstacles put by the enemy in their way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people heartily rejoice over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Congolese people, and express full support for and solidarity with their just struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and build a new life."

Korea and the Congo are far off from each other geographically, but their peoples are close friends fighting in unity against imperialism and colonialism, the common enemy.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples are developing and consolidating day by day in the course of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

The Congolese people highly appreciate the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; they give active support to our people's just struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and to reunify their country independently.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, advance in unity with the Congolese people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and will actively support the Congolese people's struggle to create a new life.

They believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further consolidate and develop under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and wish from the bottom of their hearts the Congolese people greater successes in their struggle for the building of a new society.

Son Su Min

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Pyongyang Electric-bulb Factory step up production through a vigorous technical innovation movement

BACK COVER: Part of Kaesong, a modern city

Photo by Son Ho Gap

No. 37499

No. 13502

Gest Oriental Library
& Asian Collections

JAN 7 1974

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 204 1973